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SOVIET RULE GIVES LABOR SOCIAL GAINS

Insurance and Paid Vacation Aid Worker, Visit to Factory Town Shows

BUT HIGH PRESSURE WORK ON INCREASE

'Shock Brigade' System for Pushing Productivity Is Feature of Big Plant

This is the second of five articles from the Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, resulting from his visit to the neighboring factory town of Kolomna.

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KOLOMNA, U. S. S. R.—What changes has the Revolution brought into the everyday lives of workers in a factory town like Kolomna? This was the question to which the writer tried to find an answer by talking with the workers in the big local metal plant—in the shops, in their homes and in the streets. Naturally few people gave precisely the same replies, but this method of personal inquiry helped to yield a few broad impressions.

In the matter of housing, such changes as had occurred seemed to be for the better. The majority of the workers, now as formerly, live either in villages located within a radius of a few miles, from which they daily walk to and from work, or in old-fashioned little Russian frame houses. In contrast to these one is struck by a number of brick dwelling-houses, square and regular in outline, which have been erected since the Revolution and which afford accommodation for some 200 or 300 families.

Get Two Weeks' Vacation

Present day and pre-war wages were difficult to compare, because the Tsarist and the Soviet ruble represent two different currencies. Not only was the pre-war ruble worth two or three times as much, in purchasing power, as its contemporary successor, but the shortage of food products and the stringent rationing curtail still further the purchasing power of money at the present time. The average wage of the Kolomna workers is in the neighborhood of 100 rubles (nominally $50) a month; but, although the earnings in rubles may have been only about half that sum in pre-war days, it was the general consensus that there was more to eat before the war than there is today.

On the other hand the Kolomna worker today enjoys social benefits

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British Premier Would Postpone Election a Year

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Ramsay MacDonald has addressed a letter to his constituents indicating that he will do what he can to postpone a general election until at least 1931. He says:

"We have already passed several important measures. Ahead we have a big program and we shall go steadily on with it unless and until our opponents make it impossible for us to do what we think best for the nation. Once they do that, a situation will have arisen which no government can tolerate. If this situation is forced upon us soon, it will not be for the good of the country, which in this very trying time of a serious slump in world trade does not want to be distracted by a general election.

"For my own part I still hold the view which I expressed after the last election that this Parliament ought to last at least two years, but unfortunately the numerical strength of the Government's support in the House of Commons deprives us of the final word as to that. If we are not allowed to do the nation's work we must ask the nation to give us a majority which will enable us to be really responsible, or the nation must go back to the feeble administration of 1924-1929, from the results of which we are all now suffering."

Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, adopted a similar tone at Salford on March 23. "I'll tell you a secret," he said. "There is not going to be a general election this year."

Mr. MacDonald's and Mr. Greenwood's confidence is associated with the recent improvement in the Labor and Liberal relations, consequent upon Mr. Lloyd George's decision not to oppose the government further over its Coal Mines Bill. Labor and Liberals are still at pains to deny that this means any definite Labor and Liberal understanding. The Conservatives, on the other hand, take for granted that something of the kind has been reached.

The Sunday Times, for example, understands that "if the Government is enabled to carry the Coal Mines ... it will lend a sympathetic ear to the Liberal grievances regarding the electoral system." The Observer says that such an agreement, if made, must "change the whole face of politics."

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Statue of Lord Nelson Serves Modern Regime

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London

NEW light has been thrown upon Lord Nelson the past few days. It is not, however, a historical discovery, but something much more unexpected. An enterprising firm of advertisers has directed a searchlight on the statue of the famous admiral, which looks down on Trafalgar Square from the top of the great monument which bears his name.

The beam comes from a small searchlight near an electric flash sign in Whitehall, and apparently the advertisers believe they can make the sign more effective by pressing the Nelson statue into its service as a guidepost.

Soviets Ease Penalties on Nonvoters

Deprivation of Food Lifted From Children of Disfranchised—Appeal Allowed

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The milder Soviet policy which has been evidenced during the past six weeks when Joseph Stalin, chairman of the central committee of the Communist Party, published articles condemning abuses in connection with the forced collectivization of farms, finds new expression today in a decree which regulates and softens the procedure of depriving Soviet citizens of their electoral rights.

Disfranchisement in the Soviet Union is the most serious deprivation because it involves exclusion from state employment, exclusion of children from the higher schools, deprivation of food cards, discriminatory taxation and other disabilities. The new law provides that only the regular commissions, established when Soviet elections occur, may disfranchise citizens and expressly forbids such bodies as factory committees, collective farm managements and house committees to inflict this punishment.

Everyone deprived of electoral rights may, during three months, appeal against the decision to the higher Soviet authorities, and during this period no disabilities except deprivation of the right to vote may be inflicted. One clause in the law, which apparently contradicts certain existing regulations, provides that disfranchised persons should not be subjected to such additional deprivations as "expulsion from apartments and cities, general deprivation of food cards, deprivation of medical aid, withdrawal of the right to build homes, exclusion of children from the lower schools, disfranchisement of members of their families who are not dependent on them."

Some of these deprivations were perhaps the illegal acts of overzealous local officials, but hitherto disfranchised persons have not received food cards, although a recent decision grants this right to their children below the age of 12 and Moscow and other cities adopted regulations expelling disfranchised persons from nationalized and municipalized houses.

A further important clause in the new law provides that measures of expropriation which have been legalized as a means of liquidating the kulaks, or richer peasants, are to be applied only against kulaks, and not against people disfranchised on other grounds. This exempts village priests and ministers of religion from legal liability to summary expropriation and banishment, unless definite accusations are brought against them.

The standard form of collectivization, which the Soviet Government is endeavoring to introduce as rapidly as possible in the country districts of Russia, involves a pooling of land, machinery and larger domestic animals, such as horses and cows. These become the property of the community, the land being farmed as a single unit. For the time being the peasants keep their own houses, sheep, goats and poultry. Each peasant entering the commune pays an entrance fee, which is partly or wholly written off according to the amount of property brought into the concern.

London Approves Lenient Turn to Soviet Policy

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Several million people will benefit from Moscow's new and more lenient policy toward so-called non-workers, which is featured in a number of newspapers here today.

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SURVEY SHOWS IMPROVEMENT IN MAJOR BUSINESS

Report Says Check Indicates Need of Long-Range Program in Future

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The balance sheet of national prosperity four months after the decline in the stock market last fall has been prepared from comprehensive and detailed reports by the National Survey Conference and issued by Julius H. Barnes, chairman. With recovery listed in many of the major industries the report on the whole shows, according to analysis made by economists, the pressing necessity of a future program of long-range planning such as is being urged in the hearings on the three Wagner bills in the Senate by authorities of national distinction.

Many of the key industries of the Nation have undertaken huge increases in construction in which they have already begun to make themselves felt in bringing employment back to normalcy, the conference figures show. On the other hand the statistics indicate that the call issued by President Hoover when the stock market debacle occurred, although helpful in the extreme, has not yet had sufficient time to restore normalcy to many lines. Forecast of such conditions, which are now authentically revealed, has led economists, testifying in behalf of the Wagner bill in the Senate, to advocate long-range construction planning to pull up the slack in any depression that occurs again.

In the field of finance, a general easing in credit over the nation is noted, showing itself in an increase of 33 per cent in bond issues in the past two months, and a marked return of funds to profitable enterprise.

In the field of new construction, progress already made shows that utilities contemplate an increase of $387,000,000 this year over last year, to a total of $3,350,000,000 while private construction will be as high as last year.

The construction industries show continued signs of improvement, except in residential buildings. Awards for concrete pavements in January and February, and for state and county roads, which are exact indices of the extent to which Mr. Hoover's support of new construction is bearing fruit, exceed last year by 82 per cent. Shipments of Portland cement in February were the largest of any February in four years. Reports from other construction industries were less favorable, although the crushed stone business expects a 10 per cent improvement over last year.

The conference gives reports on other branches of business, which in some cases show improvement and in others continued depression. The railroads, four-month figures show, are living up to their promise to Mr. Hoover to increase total expenditures, with a $1,050,000,000 program well under way.

Electric light and power utility companies plan capital expenditures of $865,000,000, or more than $65,000,000 over last year, the conference report disclosed. While conditions in many industries are still unsatisfactory, the summary reports automobile production increasing. In retail and wholesale trade practically all lines report cautious buying, low stocks of merchandise, little appreciable curtailment of consumer buying and conditions in rural sections better than last year.

Gandhi's Speeches Are More Pointed; Tension Lessens

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Mahatma Gandhi's speeches against the Government of India have been growing more pointed as he has advanced upon his "civil disobedience" pilgrimage from Ahmedabad toward the sea but the passive attitude adopted by the British authorities has so far proved successful in preventing the revolutionary movement he represents from assuming more than local dimensions.

The district magistrate in Rangoon before whom J. N. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, and one of Gandhi's nationalists supporters, was brought March 22 upon the charge of seditious speaking has found it sufficient to impose upon this accused the lenient sentence of 10 days of simple imprisonment.

Meanwhile conditions in the villages Gandhi has visited have been returning to normal, a large proportion of the minor Indian officials having withdrawn resignations which they tendered when Gandhi first arrived in their neighborhood.

'Doubles' of South Seas and Riviera Put on Map of Hollywood's Colonies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif—That motion picture stars have "doubles" to perform the more hazardous feats in their pictures is well known. Sound effects, it is also known, are frequently "dubbed" in to conform with the action; but few people are conscious of the trouble to which a studio must go to find a "double" for practically every spot on earth.

Fred Harris, location manager on B. P. Schulberg's staff at Paramount's west coast studio, has the unusual duty of making distant places come to him. For more than 15 years Mr. Harris has been gathering information which has enabled him to discover location "doubles" within radius of a few hundred miles.

On a map hanging in Mr. Harris's office the "French Riviera" is found to be situated at the Santa Monica Palisades; the "British Sudan" occupies a part of the American desert in Arizona; the "South Seas" may be found at the isthmus on Catalina Island or at Laguna Beach; "the Colonial homes of the south" at Pasadena, and "Long Island Sound" at Anaheim Landing.

Photographs of the actual localities are attached to their "doubles" in an augmenting file of 25,000 photographs, in addition to which every stream, mountain and bit of shoreline on the Pacific coast is catalogued.

According to Mr. Harris, it is possible to find almost any type of dwelling and landscape in southern California that a motion picture script could demand. This, he believes, may be due to the fact that southern California is the playground of peoples from all over the world, with a resultant variety of taste in architecture among its inhabitants.

Experts Find Market Basket Often Needs to Be Examined

So Do Packages and Cans and Other Food Containers, It Is Said, Because All Dealers Do Not Read the Laws Alike

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The contents of the family market basket are not always what they seem, in the opinion of home economics experts and government representatives, who spoke at a food standards conference at the home-making center, under the auspices of the New York Food Marketing Research Council. More legislation to establish standards, a higher sense of responsibility on the part of manufacturers of specialized brands and greater understanding of values by housewives are necessary, they said, if the family is to receive 100 cents worth of food in return for every dollar expended.

Much progress already has been been made in setting up standards, they agreed, but some ungraded products still are sold, and many housewives pay more than they should in order to buy high-grade products when cheaper goods would fit their needs as well.

Not all meat packers have accepted the government standards, asserted George Kramer, president of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, and he added that branded products sold by these producers "do not always measure up to required qualities." Legislation is needed to compel canners to give warning on the outside of their packages, said Gordon C. Corbaley, president of the American Institute of Food Distribution, when the contents, while wholesome, "are too ripe, too tough, or too watery for distribution to the average home."

Housewives must learn to judge by value and not by price said Mrs. Ruetta Day Blinks, food consultant at the home-making center, and Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, said that quality standards too often have been determined by other demands than use. Fruits are developed to stand shipping or to hold their shape in canning, said Dr. Stanley, while flavor may be sacrificed. Her department is now making surveys of quality de-

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PARIS HOPEFUL OF U. S. AID ON PEACE SECURITY

Le Temps Denies French Intend to Abandon the Naval Conference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Reports from the United States that official quarters are beginning to look with more favor upon the project for a pact such as will allay French apprehensions are hailed with enthusiasm in Paris.

The statement that Frank B. Kellogg may pronounce himself in favor of amending the Pact of Paris in such a way as to give greater guarantees of security has done much to reawaken French interest in the London conference.

France has not abandoned the conference. Intimations in the British press that France had deliberately sought to terminate the naval parley by recalling the principal members of its delegation are emphatically denied by an editorial in Le Temps. The return of Aristide Briand, J. L. Dumesnil and Francois Pietri to Paris is declared to have been absolutely necessary.

M. Briand had to appear before the Chamber of Deputies committees preparatory to presenting the Young plan for ratification. M. Dumesnil and M. Pietri are commended for having chosen to return to Paris for the week-end to look after urgent business in their respective ministries instead of enjoying a leisurely week-end in England.

The prompt return of M. Dumesnil to London, to be followed immediately by M. Pietri and shortly after by M. Briand, is cited as best proof of France's desire to assist in conducting the conference to a satisfactory conclusion. The conversation between Lord Tyrrell, British Ambassador, and M. Briand is considered to have convinced the French Government of the necessity of immediately resuming an active share in the conference.

There is no need, declared Le Temps, for Andre Tardieu, the Prime Minister, to return to London at present since his presence in Paris is necessitated by the political situation and no changes have taken place in London since his last conversations with Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister.

Cabinet Crisis in Irak Settled

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Irak Cabinet crisis which arose with resignation of Naji Beg Suwaidi, the Prime Minister, a fortnight ago, has been solved.

Difficulties centered mainly round a difference of opinion with Sir Francis Humphrys, British High Commissioner, concerning a renewal of contracts by certain British officials whose terms are about to expire.

The new Ministry consists of Gen. Nuri Pasha Es-Said, Premier and Foreign Minister; Jamil Beg Madfaie, Interior; Ald Jawdat Beg, Finance; Gen. Jafar Pasha El Askari, Defense; Jamil Pasha Ar-Rawi, Communications and Public Works; Haji Abdul Hussein El Chelaby, Education.

Nuri has held the Premiership several times previously, as has Askari, who has just been transferred from the post of Minister at London to a similar position at Teheran. It is expected that King Feisal and several members of the Cabinet will come to London shortly to reopen negotiations for an Anglo-Irak treaty, which has been hanging fire more than two years.

INCREASED LABOR DEMAND PREDICTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—An increase in the demand for farm labor in the next 30 days is predicted by the monthly report of the United States Employment Service, just issued.

It also says that resumption of large highway construction projects should offer opportunities for the employment of the unskilled classes.

CENSUS CHIEF SEES N. E. FORCE FOR FINAL TALK

Big Tally Starts April 2 for 2 Weeks in Cities, Month in Country

Thirty census supervisors from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island assembled at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today for a two-day conference with William M. Steuart, Director of the Census from Washington, during which final instructions for the taking of the fifteenth census of the United States will be given the supervisors. This is the nineteenth and last such conference that Mr. Steuart has attended in a nation-wide tour of preparation for this work, during which he has addressed 575 supervisors.

The law requires that this work start April 2 throughout the entire country and specifies that it must be completed in two weeks in the cities and in one month in rural sections. Mr. Steuart said today that it was hoped to complete the work in less than the allotted time, and that 110,000 enumerators would be engaged in the work all over the United States. In one Boston district, about 3000 applicants sought work as enumerators to fill 300 positions.

The work in Suffolk County is in charge of Louis B. Sensale, having the Twelfth District, and Leonard A. Frink, who has the Thirteenth District. The supervisors have charge of and responsibility for the accurate gathering of these statistics and other facts wanted by the Government. In the population schedule of the census alone, 31 questions must be answered by the public.

All the facts will be tabulated in Washington under direction of Mr. Steuart, who leaves Boston tomorrow night. Radio talks on the census will be given daily to and including April 2, for familiarizing the public with this work. Mr. Steuart will give the introductory speech at 6:30 o'clock tonight over Stations WBZ and WBZA. The census this year will include a gathering of data on unemployment which is considered of unusual importance and also a gathering of distribution information.

The census should cover in its scope every wholesale and retail merchant, manufacturers' agent, broker, importer, exporter, and in fact, all who have a definite place in business connected with the purchase and sale of commodities, said Mr. Steuart. The work is done under authority of the law providing for the fifteenth and subsequent censuses, approved by Congress, June 18, 1929. This law makes it obligatory upon every person to furnish the information required for census purposes. Irrespective of the law, however, every merchant should be sufficiently interested to furnish the data required for the distribution census, according to Mr. Steuart.

An article reporting accomplishments of

Rural Women

under organized leadership, telling how they are enriching country life with programs of educational, religious and social activity, setting forth their desires for improvement of rural homemaking and farm marketing, and summarizing the work of farm women's organizations in various countries of the world, will appear on the Women's Enterprises Page

Tomorrow

CONSULTATIVE PACT AGAIN TO FORE IN LONDON

French Ready, It Is Said, to Reduce Tonnage on Certain Conditions

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The five-power naval conference is marking time and an official British spokesman states that another full week of waiting may be expected before a decisive turn in events is possible.

In other circles two more encouraging situations have developed. First, it is indicated according to Japanese sources and confirmed unofficially at the American delegation that the Tokyo Government has decided to accept the American-Japanese agreement with a reservation stating that the agreement shall not prejudice Japan's right to sue for a full 70 per cent of tonnage of the world's largest navy at future conferences.

Discussing this report, the same confidential sources state that the United States and Great Britain are prepared to accept this reservation with a declaration of their own that their acceptance does not presuppose an admission of the right of Japan to have 70 per cent at a future time. If this report, which is vouched for upon convincing authority, is true, then the road appears open to a three-power treaty.

On the other hand, certain members of the American delegation reveal in conversation a different analysis of the conference's problems.

French Tonnage Claims

These American sources declare without reservation that the French are prepared to reduce their tonnage claims by 200,000 tons, and that the Italians could be brought easily into line if only the United States would enter a consultative agreement. Even now, this authority states, it is not too late for President Hoover to turn the conference from failure or a mediocre success into something like a measurable success, which is urgently demanded by world opinion.

The statement that the French are prepared to reduce by 200,000 tons or more for a consultative agreement, which in turn would permit Great Britain to enter a broader arrangement is not made only in American circles but is confirmed in many conference headquarters at London. It was immediately recognized by the American delegation that the only way to make the conference a success was to base its efforts upon the Kellogg pact and the only way to render the pact useful was to admit the intention of the United States to call it into action in the event of a breach of the peace. Hence the first logical step in the conference, it is contended, was to announce American willingness to enter a consultative pact. This step, it is said, the American delegation desired to take. Certainly press men were informed by the head of the delegation that a consultative pact was the desired goal of the London meeting.

The delegation, according to one of its members, was prevented from tak-

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Tariff Envoys Sign Economic Pact at Geneva

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The commercial convention embodying a customs agreement for a year's tariff truce was signed here March 24 at the plentary session of the Conference on Concerted Economic Action.

Eleven states signed the commercial convention, 15 the protocol program for future negotiations, and 17 the final act for an investigation of the means of establishing closer co-operation between Europe and overseas countries.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has been empowered to convoke between Nov. 1 and 15 a meeting of states which have by that time ratified the commercial convention, including those which have stated their willingness to adhere. The meeting will fix the date for the coming into force of the convention and if need be decide on the ratifications necessary for this purpose. Any state partaking in the conference may be invited to this meeting.

King Gives Americans Records of Speech

By the Associated Press

London

KING GEORGE presented each of the seven American naval conference delegates, on March 24, with phonograph records of his speech on the opening of the disarmament conference two months ago.

Each record was contained in a leather case lined with plush. The outside of the case bears the royal coat of arms in gold, while on the inside cover is the King's autograph and the name of the delegate.

The delegates gathered in Mr. Stimson's apartment, where the presentation took place. He replied for the whole delegation, and asked Baron Stamfordham, the secretary, to convey their thanks to the King.

Wilbur Opens Way to Begin Boulder Dam

Agreement on Power Allocation May See Actual Work This Summer

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Following months of negotiations, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, has announced that public and private interests in California have reached full agreement on the allocation of power to be developed from Boulder Dam, thereby apparently removing, after prolonged discussion, one of the chief remaining obstacles to actual construction of the $165,000,000 project.

Full accord and co-operation are assured from the municipalities and private power companies of southern California under the agreement, Dr. Wilbur declared. Los Angeles gets 13 per cent of the primary power generated at the dam, 11 other municipalities divide 6 per cent among them, while the four private power companies, including the Southern California Edison, are allocated 9 per cent to be divided among them.

The agreement apparently ends the controversy that threatened indefinite delay to the whole project, with repercussions in Congress, over the share of private companies in allocation of the power. The arrangement, according to Dr. Wilbur, now commits the municipalities to support allocation of power to private companies, up to 9 per cent. Under the allocation, Nevada gets 18 per cent, Arizona 18 per cent and the Metropolitan Water District 36 per cent. By a flexible provision any part of the 36 per cent allocated to the district, but not used by it, and any part allocated to the states and not used by them or the district shall be divided equally between the City of Los Angeles and the private companies, thereby offering the companies opportunity of materially increasing their quotas, which may have influenced them in accepting the arrangement. California's total allotment of the power is 64 per cent.

With this agreement achieved, the State of Arizona must still be won over on the water division. In a statement appended to the details of the agreement, Dr. Wilbur states that he has "every hope" that the few remaining points of disagreement can be settled between Arizona and California.

It is expected that Dr. Wilbur will at once draw contracts to let to bidders for the power, under the terms of the law, with the expectation that these will be ready in time to submit to Congress before adjournment, paving the way for appropriations to begin actual work at last on the huge undertaking, probably late this summer.

The allocations are all subject to conditions which may raise the figures in some instances and lower them in others. The Government is to install the equipment of the power plant, after previously refusing to do so, and throw back the cost on those taking power. This is a concession to the city and water district and saves them perhaps $20,000,000 in capital outlay, thereby reducing to some extent their bond issue difficulties.

There will be a clause in each contract whereby the Federal Government can see to it that the power reaches the ultimate consumers at a reasonable price.

Fog Can Be Any of a Score of Things, and 'Tech' Studies How to Defy Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH DARTMOUTH, Mass.—All fogs may look alike to the airplane pilot, but they have been divided into more than a score of different kinds by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a part of its research of the possibilities of dissolving or preventing this hindrance to aerial and ocean navigation.

Completion of the institute's meteorological observatory at Round Hill, the estate of Col. E. H. R. Green, near here, has enabled the launching of a study of the atmospheric conditions which produce fog in its various forms. Arctic sea smoke, tropical air fogs, Indian summer haze, early morning mists and common ground fogs are among those which are being studied.

In addition to its fog studies, the institute's short-wave experimental station at Round Hill is constantly communicating with a large group of foreign amateur operators as a part of its extensive study of the conditions affecting long-distance high-frequency radio transmission.

One of the studies under way at this new meteorological observatory, first of its kind established by an educational institution, seeks to develop an accurate method of measuring absolute humidity. By this method it is hoped to be able to measure separately the total amount of liquid water and vapor in the atmosphere.

The size of the droplets of which it is composed is also to be studied with the object of determining to what degree the size of the drops affects visibility. Another division of the research will make a study of the distribution of temperature in fog and clouds at various heights. These experiments will be carried out with the aid of instruments attached to captive and sounding balloons and aircraft. Determination of the thickness of fog banks is one of the most important objectives of the investigation. Prof. C. G. Rossby is in charge of Technology's new observatory. The work of the meteorological station will be carried on in conjunction with the general program of research being undertaken under Prof. Edward L. Bowles. Among the studies now going on is one which concerns the navigation and landing of aircraft in fog, methods of communication between ground stations and airships, and between aircraft in flight.

WICKERSHAM SAYS DRY LAW TIGHTENING UP

Enforcement Much Better, He Finds, Under Civil Service Status

SEES NO OBJECTION TO SENATE INQUIRY

Declares Prohibition Administration Is Best Yet and Steadily Improving

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The placing of the federal prohibition personnel on a civil service status has greatly improved enforcement, George W. Wickersham, chairman of the National Law Enforcement Commission, informed the Senate Judiciary Committee in connection with a proposal for a senatorial inquiry into dry law enforcement.

Mr. Wickersham's opinion was expressed behind closed doors, when he appeared on March 17, and was made public on March 24, as a committee document. The commission chairman told the committee that his group had no objection to a Senate investigation.

Prohibition enforcement experienced many difficulties since the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment, Mr. Wickersham declared, but the present organization, while far from perfect, is the best yet and is continually improving. Mr. Wickersham informed the committee that with one or two exceptions the prohibition administrators he had talked to were men of unquestionable integrity and ability.

"It took a long time to create an enforcement organization," Mr. Wickersham said. "Of course the character of the personnel in many respects was very undesirable. The covering of the service by the Civil Service and subjecting the appointments to civil service rules, have wrought a great improvement, and the whole matter of enforcement has been greatly bettered from the earlier days."

Better Than It Was

"So that," William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, inquired, "you think that the enforcement has been better under the Civil Service than it was before?"

"Yes, I think it has," Mr. Wickersham replied. "I think there is no doubt about it, Senator Borah. I think the quality of the people engaged in enforcement is greatly improved, and you know that as yet the complete examination and classification of the whole force have not been finished. But so far as it has gone, our information is that there has been a great improvement. The turnover is much less, and the number of complaints against the character of the people employed is much less."

To Mr. Wickersham's explanation of the difficulties of guarding the extensive borders against liquor smuggling, Charles W. Waterman (R.), Senator from Colorado, inquired as to the desirability of the President utilizing the army to cope with this problem. Mr. Wickersham doubted the wisdom of such a policy. He was also of the view that additional legislation would be necessary to allow the use of troops for this purpose.

Use of Military Doubtful

"Whether the use of the army would apply to prevent illegal importation," Mr. Wickersham said, "I would not like to say, because I have not examined the question. I have a feeling, however, that it would be inexpedient, except in the very last resort, to call on the military forces of the Nation for this purpose.

"My point of view is that I always deprecate the resort to the military powers to enforce penal laws. I think that is a matter for the civil government. I think our people always resent, except under great stress of peculiar circumstances, the employment of the military to enforce civil laws."

Prohibition is best enforced in Kansas, Mr. Wickersham declared. In states where there is no state enforcement law, as a general rule, enforcement is lax. Maryland he cited as an exception, due to the excellent cooperation between federal agents and local police officials.

Of the 100,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol manufactured last year, not over 6,000,000 was diverted, Mr. Wickersham declared. This is a distinct improvement over several years ago, he said, when it was estimated that as much as half went for illegal purposes.

The commission chairman strongly urged the transfer of the prohibition bureau from the Treasury to the Department of Justice and the modification of the Jones Act so as specifically to define minor offenses.

"As to what has taken place in the past in the Prohibition Bureau," Mr. Wickersham said, "there has been undoubtedly a steady improvement in the administration of that bureau. I do not say it is perfect. It is not perfect. I do not say it cannot be improved. I think it will be improved. I think it will be improved as the result of the transference, but I have been impressed in reading the history of that bureau and what has been done there with the fact that there has been a steady improvement in enforcement. I think there has been a special improvement during the past year."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. W. E. Huntington, a dry leader of Boston, after a conference with President Hoover March 24 represented the Chief Executive as favoring a continuation of present enforcement efforts together with educational activities on behalf of the dry law.

Mrs. Huntington was accompanied by her husband, president emeritus of Boston University.

GILLETTE PLANT ACTIVE ON BASIS OF HOOVER PLAN

Factory Busy 24 Hours a Day on Alterations and Renewals

Another illustration of the applicability of the precept sponsored by President Hoover, that if times of depression be turned into times of preparation for better business this preparation will automatically relieve depression, is furnished by the Gillette Safety Razor Company in Boston, where its large factory is occupied 24 hours a day in filling out the business slack with a comprehensive schedule of alteration and renewal.

"Cyclical business recessions have never been taken seriously by this active organization," says Frank J. Fahey, vice-president and general manager of the company. "Every seeming difficulty has furnished an occasion for more expansive efforts, and as a result through 28 years of existence this company has never suffered a business slump.

"From 51 razors and 14 packages of blades in 1903, its sales jumped to 90,000 razors and 10,000 packages of blades in 1904, then to 1,000,000 razors and 10,000,000 packages of blades in 1917. Last year an average daily production of 30,000 razors and 2,000,000 individual blades were required to fill the continually increasing demand from every country in the world."

As though in answer to the challenge offered by last year's stock market recessions and its consequent reflection in business confidence, the Gillette company now shows a pay roll of 3500 workers—an increase of 800 in the last few weeks—employed over a manufacturing floor space of 14 acres, with every window of its great buildings alight and humming with activity the whole round of the clock.

"During 1930," says Mr. Fahey, "the Gillette opens the greatest era in its business history, with the introduction of the new Gillette blade and razor. It will be months before enough razors are produced to satisfy the men of America. The foreign demand, already in evidence, will not be supplied until that of America has become normal, insuring continuance of this peak of employment and activity at this factory."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Y. M. C. A.: annual Y. M. C. A. canvass for funds dinner, talks by business, political, social and religious leaders, Huntington Avenue Branch, 6.

Boston City Club; last forum meeting in series, talk by Clarence S. Darrow on "Crime, Its Cause and Treatment." Auditorium, 8.

Closing exercises, Franklin Union Evening Classes, Franklin Foundation Building, 8.

Meeting, Massachusetts Society of Certified Accountants, Inc., talk on "Legal and Accounting Factors in Connection With the Public Offering of Securities," by Allison G. Catheron, of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Meeting, Special Libraries Association of Boston, addresses by George Francis Dow, curator of the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities, George H. Evans, librarian, Somerville Public Library, William Alcott, Librarian of the Boston Globe, and George Winthrop Lee, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities Building, 141 Cambridge Street, 7:15.

Boston Public Library; last lecture in series by the Rev. Carroll Perry, on "The Tories and the Loyalists," auspices Society of Colonial Dames of America, 8.

Dinner to National Officers by Boston Alumni Chapter of Delta Tau Delta, speaking and entertainment, University Club, 6:30.

Concert, benefit of Baptist Home of Massachusetts, Tremont Temple, 8.

Hotel Statler; dinner, Willard Storage Battery Company, Parlor B, 6:30.

Boston Symphony Hall—Brahms Festival, "German Requiem," Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

Theaters

Hollis Street—The Stratford-on-Avon Festival Company in "Much Ado About Nothing."

Wilbur—Walter Hampden in "Richelieu."

Tremont—"Gambling."

Shubert—"The New Moon."

Lyric—"The Chocolate Soldier.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Opening day, Spring Flower Show, Horticultural Hall, 1.

Children's Museum of Boston; illustrated lecture on "Famous Scenes and Men of Early Boston." by Miss Sawyer, 9; illustrated talk on "Rolf and Randi of Norway," Lecture Hall, 10; talk on "Norway and Switzerland.'" 11; lecture on "Where We Go Rubbering." 1:30; "South America," Lecture Hall, 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on 'Spanish Art'' by Mrs. Sawyard, 11.

Harvard University; last lecture in series by Stedman S. Hanks '12, on "Airport Problems of Design, Construction and Management," Pierce Hall, Harvard Engineering School, 4:30.

Copley-Plaza; concert, Prelude Club, 11; luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston; speakers, the Rev. Michael J. Ahern and Dr. Russell H. Stafford, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Meeting, New England Anti-Vivisection Society, talks on "The Little People of New England's Forests," by Mrs. Clytie Roberts Worchester, Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, 3.

Reception to W. Bridges Adams and the Stratford-on-Avon Shakespeare Players by His British Majesty's Consul-General and Mrs. Edward F. Gray, Hotel Somerset, 4:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; lecture by Dr. Ulysses S. Milburn, noted traveler and lecturer, on "The Passion Play," Clubhouse, 2:30.

Hotel Statler; luncheon, Massachusetts Music Federation, Foyer, 12:30; luncheon and meeting, Willard Storage Battery Company, Georgian Room, 12:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Woman's Club, Highland Hall, 1:45.

Meeting, Massachusetts Branch of the National Woman's Party, talks on "The National and International Progress of Women," by Mrs. Stephen Pell, Mrs. Jane Norman Smith and others, home of Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 223 Beacon Street, 3:30.

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Special exhibitions: Egyptian Wall Paintings, by Mr. and Mrs. Norman de Garis Davies, lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art; fifteenth century woodcuts and metal cuts, lent by James C. McGuire; eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; French color prints, eighteenth century, lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d.; etchings by Bartolozzi. Drawings and water colors by Sandby, Varley and Girtin.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Mayan art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibitions of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Admission free. Exhibit showing color in nature Mexican tiles and pottery. Satsuma ware. Baskets of the world, including feather baskets of the Poma Indians.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets — Annual members' exhibition. Through April 5.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings, paintings and water colors, by Martin Lewis. Also exhibition of color prints. Through March 29.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Canadian Rockies by Marion Boyd Allen. Etchings by Sears Gallagher, Philip Kappel, Edward Moran and others. Through March 31.

Casson Galleries 575 Boylston Street—Marine Paintings, water colors and drawings by William Yarrow. Through March 30.

Goodman's Print Shop, 697 Boylston Street—Drawings by Stuyvesant Van Veen. Through March 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Drawings in Sepia by Gurdan Saltonstall Howe. Flower impressions by Arthur F. Musgrave. Lithographs by Teng-Kwie. Through March 29.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of child life and six new dog study prints by Diana Thorne.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Pottery, sculpture and designs for decorations by Mrs. Alice Balch Stone. Through March 26. Weavings by the Weavers Guild of St. Louis. March 27 through April 9.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of portraits by members of the Guild. Through March 29.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Oils by Emile A. Gruppe. Miscellaneous water colors by American artists.

Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—Portraits by Ellen Emmet Rand. Through March 29.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Art work of Ernest Stock, an English artist. Through March 31.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings by Elizabeth E. Brown and Louis Novak. Through March 31.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings by American and European artists.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher. Water colors and etchings by W. Harry Smith. Through March 31.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz Carlton Hotel, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings by Cameron, Pennel, Whistler, Zorn and others.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Oils by Harley Perkins of his latest Paris series. Other paintings by Guy Pene du Bois, Glackens, Gifford Beal and H. E. Schnakenberg. Water colors by Maurice Prendergast. Prints by moderns.

Harvard Society of Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Mexican art. Through April 12.

Children's Art Centre, 36 Rutland Street—Reproductions of Maxfield Parrish paintings. Through April 5.

NewEngland Society of Contemporary Art—(permanent gallery), 227 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through April 5.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings, etchings and drawings by Frederick G. Hall. Through March 25. Pastels of flowers and Gloucester sketches by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington. Through April 1.

LUDLOW BANK TO RAISE RATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LUDLOW, Mass.—Ludlow Savings Bank announced that beginning April 1 its interest rate to depositors would be increased to 5½ per cent from the present 5 per cent rate. It is said to be the first bank in this section to pay so high a percentage.

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LONDON PRESS STILL HOPEFUL OF NAVAL PACT

The Observer Says U. S. and Britain Could Insure Peace of World

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Observer referring to the naval conference situation says: "What can be saved is a three-power treaty based on the American and Japanese compromise and on the American and British agreement. Such a treaty would be of immense—probably decisive—importance. These timid spirits who cry that such a treaty must be 'safeguarded' (against French naval increases), lose their humor and their perspective. The Anglo-American agreement by itself would maintain the peace of the world."

The Daily Express is equally stout-hearted. "Can it be really true," this journal asks, "that the able and responsible men who came to London are unable to reach an agreement to save the world from the horrors of armament rivalry? Where the will of the peoples is so clear, it is incredible that the representatives of the people cannot carry that will into effect."

The Manchester Guardian is more definite. In a London dispatch it says: "Everyone will continue to hope that, as a bare minimum, a three-power treaty will reward these nine weeks' laborious deliberations. But the news from Paris today suggests that a strictly limited five-power treaty may also be possible—one which will record an agreement on a holiday in battleship construction, the sanction of a new convention regulating submarine warfare and a compromise on methods in limitation."

Wickham Steed, editor of the Review of Reviews, sounds a somewhat different note. This publicist says in his week-end contribution to the Sunday Times: "The United States delegation has helped 'in private conversations' to smooth several rough places. It has even urged the British delegation to take a kindlier view of the French plan. But never a word has come from Washington to say what the world is waiting to hear—that no country which having renounced war, dishonors its signature, can count upon American good will or be sure the United States will behave as a friendly neutral toward it. Yet such a word well and clearly spoken would have changed the whole setting of the 'arms parley' and made of it overnight a 'peace parley.'"

Amusements

Branson de Cou

Branson de Cou opened his last portfolio of "Dream Pictures" Saturday afternoon in Symphony Hall. He chose for this lecture the Canadian Rockies.

As usual, Mr. de Cou was informal and genial. He knew when to bring in the human interest touch, when to discourse on nature, when to tell humorous anecdotes about himself, and when to keep silent.

The pictures were exquisite examples of photographic art. First, Banff in a cup of the mountains, with the Bow River winding through, and the Banff Springs Hotel in the midst like a colossal castle. Views of Mt. Assiniboine, the Three Sisters, and other lofty peaks were shown, each photographed when it was expressive of utmost beauty. Pictures of the lakes of the region were also shown and Mirror Lake and Emerald Lake were so beautifully colored that the water seemed to ripple in the still pictures.

Vancouver and Victoria in British Columbia were visited. The audience was not treated to pictures of people entering stores or large buildings in industrial centers. Here, as elsewhere, Mr. de Cou maintained his artistic standards.

Some of the most unusual as well as the most beautiful pictures were those taken in the underground natural tunnels in the ice fields. The dazzling snow, multicolored, and the amazing formations of the ice and snow were breath-taking in their beauty.

With views of Lake Louise and the mirrored peaks of mountains dissolving into one another, Mr. de Cou concluded his lecture.

Thursday evening, April 10, an additional lecture will be given on the Yellowstone National Park.

The Listener Speaks

WITH its insatiable demand for variety in musical entertainment, radio has welcomed many new instrumental combinations and even new instruments as well. The Theramin is the most conspicuous of the latter, it being itself an adaptation of radio principles.

On Saturday evening at 7:15 through WJZ and associated stations the usual recital upon one of these instruments was received with mixed feelings by musical lovers everywhere. To some, its tones appeal because of their human quality, while others are attracted by the mere idea of producing the notes by a simple motion of the hands in the air without physical contact of any kind. Then again there are those who shake their heads sadly and mention vaudeville and saws.

The latter class were doubtless little interested too in the efforts of one Borrah Minevitch and his harmonica band when this organization was featured in the Paramount-Publix Hour at 10 o'clock the same evening through Columbia. As a matter of fact, however, this glorification of the lowly mouth organ was interesting in many ways.

The band showed what it could do with both classics and popular numbers. In a "Tango Americain" which had originated on this side of the Atlantic and after being Europeanized had been reimported by Mr. Minevitch following his recent tour of the continent, demonstrated that the harmonica could be made to produce quite exotic effects, very different from the jaunty wheezing usually associated with it. In some numbers low tones much like those of an old-fashioned parlor organ were heard, while in "Down Among the Sugar Cane" effects closely resembling those of a jazz clarinet player and a "wah-wahing" trumpeter made their appearance.

Another peculiar instrumental group in this same program was named the "foursome." It consisted of three ocarinas and a tin whistle. Its playing sounded very much like the mellow tootings of a circus calliope.

According to custom this program included a little bit of everything that goes to make up regular Publix Theater presentations. With Alda Terry at the piano the orchestra played Mendelssohn's "Capriccio Brilliant," to proceed shortly after to the latest George Gershwin numbers from "Strike Up the Band." Besides this Paul Ash's dance orchestra, Marcia Freer, mezzo soprano, a vocal chorus, a quartet and some more soloists, all took part in the full hour of entertainment.

In contrast to this wide assortment of offerings the Lew White "Tone Picture" program at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning through the WJZ chain presented a unified character throughout, punctuated with organ arrangements of compositions by Kreisler, Rachmaninoff and others. The "Nonsense Songs" from "Alice in Wonderland" in their Liza Lehmann settings, were delightfully interpreted in all their whimsical humor by a mixed quartet.

Things of this kind are particularly well suited to the radio and in this case the several songs were particularly well done too. The whole program gave an impression of really finished work. It flowed on as smoothly as did Alice's strange and dreamlike adventures themselves. D. M.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 NBC, American Home Banquet: John Powell; Margaret of Anjou.
7:00 News; Masterpiece pianist.
7:15 Gov. Frank G. Allen, Tercentenary Talk.
7:30 Slayton Learoyd Investment Hour.
8:00 NBC, "Voice of Firestone"; "The Broadway Stroller"; Vaughn de Leath, contralto; Franklyn Baur, tenor; concert orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies: male quartet; orchestra, direction Harry Horlick.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Party: baseball night; Connie Mack; De Wolf Hopper; Graham McNamee.
10:00 NBC, Whittall Anglo-Persians Orchestra.
10:30 "The Night Court."
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Chamber of Commerce organ; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—Mary Linnane, mezzo soprano; Amphion String Quintet.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "1930 Census," W. M. Steuart, director.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest poll.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Penmen.
7:30 Lowe Brothers Composers: Friml.
8:00 NBC, Roxy and his Gang.
8:30 NBC, Ingram Shavers: soloist; male trio; Sam Lanin's orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ted Fiorito's Maytag Orchestra; soloist; male trio; piano duo.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson: Rochester Civic Orchestra; Rufus Arey, clarinet soloist.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch; Horace M. Albright, director National Parks Service, speaker.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m.)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Legal Stampers Orchestra.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers Orchestra.
6:15 Purple Petrolizers Orchestra.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 Arlington Squires Orchestra.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 The Argentines.
7:20 "Newspaper Sidelights."
7:30 The Clevercoolers' Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and music.
8:30 CBS, Coco Couriers; Harriet Lee, contralto; Henry Burbig, humorist; Merle Johnson's orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois "Evening in Paris" sketch.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Gold Strand Crusaders; soloists; saxophone sextet.
11:00 Time; news; Vin Vincent's Orchestra.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Will Osbourne and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ Recital.
5:30 Twilight Half Hour; WHDH Trio.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 The Toreadors; concert ensemble; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a.m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a.m.—Studio programs.
11:15 a.m.—NBC, Household Institute.
2:00 p.m.—Studio programs.

WBZA

8:00 a.m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a.m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a.m.—Studio music.
1:00 p.m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 p.m.—Studio music.

WNAC

8:00 a.m.—Studio music.
10:00 a.m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p.m.—Studio music.
2:30 p.m.—CBS, American School of the Air; sketch, "Thomas Jefferson."
3:00 p.m.—Studio programs.
4:00 p.m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain late tonight and Tuesday; somewhat warmer Tuesday afternoon or night; increasing south to east winds shifting to northwest late Tuesday; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 35.

Southern New England: Rain late tonight and Tuesday; somewhat warmer tonight; colder Tuesday afternoon or night; increasing southeast or south winds, shifting to northwest and becoming fresh to strong on Tuesday.

Northern New England: Snow or rain late tonight and Tuesday; not quite so cold tonight except in south portion; colder Tuesday in Vermont and New Hampshire; shifting winds becoming easterly and increasing tonight.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	28	Memphis	52
Atlantic City	42	Montreal	24
Boston	34	Nantucket	36
Buffalo	30	New Orleans	58
Calgary	8	New York	42
Charleston	58	Philadelphia	38
Chicago	36	Pittsburgh	44
Denver	26	Portland, Me.	26
Des Moines	38	Portland, Ore.	52
Eastport	24	San Francisco	58
Galveston	62	St. Louis	42
Hatteras	58	St. Paul	32
Helena	32	Seattle	48
Jacksonville	58	Tampa	64
Kansas City	38	Washington	38

High Tides at Boston

Monday 7:32 p. m., Tuesday 7:44 a. m.
Height of tides 7.3 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:31 p. m.

It will be appreciated if you will ask for
Wilhoite's
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DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONSULTATIVE PACT AGAIN TO FORE IN LONDON

(Continued from Page 1)

ing this step by the refusal of Mr. Hoover to back them up. Faced with the absolute disinclination of the Washington administration to take any steps toward implementing peace, the American delegation in London, according to its own statement, was forced to recede and refuse all requests for its help. In the early weeks of the conference, with the American delegation unable to guarantee a consultative pact, Ramsay MacDonald also refused to advance in the direction of arbitration and security which had been the goal of the Labor Party in its previous administration and during the intervening years. Now, however, it is confidently asserted that if a consultative pact was offered by the American delegation, or if Mr. Hoover made the slightest gesture toward an advance along the road of international co-operation, Mr. MacDonald would jump at his opportunity and negotiate with the French and Italians an agreement to satisfy both and to bring about notable reductions in naval armament.

Such, at any rate, is the view expressed by an important member of the American delegation. In his view it is not too late to turn the conference into a resounding success, but the absolute refusal of England and the United States to discuss further political steps must be withdrawn and the Kellogg pact, considered as a political instrument, must motivate every word the delegations utter.

If the report that the Japanese adhere to the American compromise offer is correct, it would seem that a treaty, including the French and Italians with the other three in a technical arrangement for a battleship holiday and submarine humanization, while England, America and Japan write down a tonnage limitation, is most probable. The visit of Lord Tyrrell, British Ambassador to Paris, to Aristide Briand on March 22 aroused the hope of the early return of the French Foreign Minister and the possibility of resuming the naval conference labors.

It is suggested that before long either a meeting of the heads of all five delegations or a plenary session should be called to bring matters into the open and settle the conference's future. A British spokesman, however, denies the likelihood of such events this week.

Music

London String Quartet

Last night in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, the London String Quartet gave the second of its present series of concerts, with John Pennington and Thomas Petre playing violin, Philip Sainton, viola, and C. Warwick Evans, violoncello. Two Beethoven quartets comprised the program, the E minor, Op. 59, No. 2, and the B flat major, Op. 130.

Playing again to an audience that overtaxed the capacity of the hall, this quartet confirmed the impression, of last week. Again its work was distinguished by a unanimity of purpose seldom met in quartets. Of the two works performed, we prefer to devote our limited space to a brief discussion of the Op. 130, since it is interesting to note that this quartet was among the last Beethoven composed. Its first movement is compelling and received masterly treatment. The Presto which followed was given with a lightness and delicacy all too infrequently heard, while the haunting melody of the Cavatina was given with every attention to detail of nuance; probably one of the most satisfying of all the movements played. The quartet closed with a movement at once capricious and of rhythms well marked, played in a manner to bring the artists prolonged applause.

G. M. S.

Amelia and Dalies Frantz

Amelia Frantz, soprano, and Dalies Frantz, pianist, gave a joint recital in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon before an audience which took obvious and very justifiable pleasure in their performances. Mme. Frantz is that welcome occurrence on concert stages, a singer whose intelligence matches, when it does not surpass, her vocal attributes. Her program as well as her interpretations bore plain witness to her tendencies. The aria, "Care Selve," from Handel's "Atalanta," she sang with clear, pure tones, resonantly, forthrightly, and with that indefinable characteristic which we call style in the absence of a more closely descriptive word.

Six German lieder made her second group. From these, beginning with Franz's evocative "Widmung" and continuing through Wolf's far-ranging "Verborgenheit," Schumann's rarely heard "Fruehlingsfahrt," Strauss's rousing "Allerseelen," Beethoven's gently charming "Ich liebe dich" and Hildac surging "Der Lenz," the singer drew every shade and mood inherent in her songs. Emotions were intensified and made clear. Changes of mood were etched in with unfailing aptness. Tones proved firm, well molded and always flexible.

Dalies Frantz accompanied Mme. Frantz and proffered two groups of solos in addition. The Gigue from Bach's Fifth French Suite and his Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue were played first. Brilliance and verve were in the Gigue. In the more extended work one heard cleanly chiseled tones, smoothly rounded phrasing, a practiced technique, and a good feeling for the spirit of Bach's works. In all, his playing of the Fantasy and Fugue were admirable. As praiseworthy was his interpretation of the set of variations by Brahms on a theme of Handel. With the interpretation there can be no quarrel, but with the matter some may take issue—such a lengthy, almost interminable series of variations.

C. S. B.

Kefalas-Kinsley

Triante Kefalas, tenor, and Virginia Kinsley, soprano, gave a recital in Brown Hall last evening. Glenn Kirkpatrick accompanied both singers. The program included, for Mr. Kefalas's share, an aria from "Martha," Schubert's "Serenade" and "Du bist die Ruh!" an aria from Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah," some Greek songs, and a further miscellany. Miss Kinsley contributed the Ardita waltz, Curran's "Nocturne," and Del Riego's "Homing." They joined in several duets.

Miss Kinsley is plainly more comfortable in unpretentious matter which makes few exactions. Her technical and vocal equipment is not such that it may withstand too many requirements, although there is a certain ease in some of her singing. Mr. Kefalas, who owns a voice of much natural effectiveness, needs to flex it more diligently to the requirements of the craft of the successful music maker. He needs to lessen the nasal quality of some tones, make the outlines of his phrases more deft, and lend characterfulness to what he sings.

Theaters

"Taming of the Shrew"

Saturday afternoon, in the Wilbur Theater, Fritz Leiber and his associates entertained a large audience with a lively performance of "The Taming of the Shrew" with the following cast:

A Lord.....Lawrence H. Cecil
Christopher Sly.....Fritz Leiber
Hostess.....Kathryn Collier
Courtiers.....
Grant Gordon, John Forest, Claude Mintz
Page.....Wilfred Mallory
Baptista.....Philip Quin
Vincentio.....Ralph Menzing
Lucentio.....Hart Jenks
Petruchio.....Fritz Leiber
Gremio.....John Burke
Hortensio.....Thayer Roberts
Tranio.....Robert Allen
Biandello.....John Forest
Grumio.....Robert Strauss
Curtis.....Marie Carroll
Katharina.....Virginia Bronson
Bianca.....Vera Allen
Widow.....Kathryn Collier
Tailor.....James Neill Jr.

To Miss Bronson and Mr. Leiber fell the task of setting the tempo of a performance that swept with whirlwind velocity to its climax in the third act. If, in the beginning, Miss Bronson overemphasized Katherine's temperamental explosions; if she made of her a waspish piece of feminine baggage, she nevertheless brought the lady's stormy career to a satisfactory if not wholly logical conclusion. For after all, it is somewhat inconceivable that in Act 4, Kate the Shrew should, without even the flicker of an eyelash, become quite so completely Kate the Conquered. However, the audience appeared to find her wholly delightful.

In Petruchio Mr. Leiber found a congenial part. At his hands Petruchio became successively the plausible friend, the tyrranical lover, the swashbuckling master, yet one found it difficult at times to forget Leiber the actor in remembering Petruchio the man, although there appeared to be slight effort at "acting" when, as Petruchio, he suddenly gathered up the scolding Katherine, threw her over his shoulder like a sack of meal and fled the assembled wedding guests. The remaining parts were well assigned and competently acted.

CONNECTICUT CROPS VALUABLE

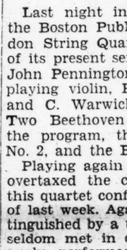
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Connecticut farm crops, exclusive of vegetables, milk and livestock products, rang up a cash value of $33,218,000, according to a summary of the Connecticut Crop and Livestock Review issued by the State Department of Agriculture. This publication shows that 1929 values exceeded those of the previous year by $3,457,000, or about 11 per cent, which is practically the same as the five-year average for 1923-1927.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER

Sales and earnings of National Cash Register for the first quarter will show a substantial decrease from the like period of 1929, when net profit totaled $1,819,809, or $1.14 a share on the 1,590,000 shares of class A and class B stock combined.

Get the habit of mailing deposits regularly



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FLORIDA YOUTH TO BE GUESTS OF MRS. OWEN

36 Boys and Girls of Her District to Be Conducted on Tour of Washington

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen (D.), Representative from Florida, has announced plans for sponsoring a good citizenship visit to Washington for one boy and one girl from each of the 18 counties of the Fourth District, the trip being made during the Easter vacation.

The boys and girls are to be chosen by vote of the student bodies and faculties of the senior high schools of each county on the basis of their qualities as good citizens, especially dependability, patriotism, service and leadership.

The group will leave Florida April 14 and will spend five days in Washington as guests of Mrs. Owen. They will be personally conducted to all points of the Capitol, the White House, the Washington Monument, the tomb of the unknown soldier at Arlington, Mt. Vernon and other places of interest.

Mrs. Owen in her campaign a year and a half ago, then promised if elected to interest herself in stimulating the qualities of good citizenship and interest in good government in the younger members of her constituency.

Doyle E. Carlton, Governor of Florida, said, in speaking of the trip:

"I am deeply impressed with the program of Mrs. Owen to bring the youth of her district in close contact with the Government at Washington. This will give the successful students early in life an opportunity which in later life is bound to awaken new ambitions and inspire a greater devotion to the ideals of our country. The problem of America is after all a problem of youth. Mrs. Owen is serving not only the present, but future generations as well."

Boston Art Notes

Martin Lewis

Etchings, paintings and water colors by Martin Lewis make up the present exposition at Goodspeed's Print Shop on Ashburton Place. Lithographs by this artist have called the attention of connoisseurs to his gift and marked him as an outstanding figure. Many have tried to capture the atmosphere of New York City, its monumental beauty, detached and abstract in its way, serving as a background for episodes that are human and intimate. No other has succeeded in the manner of Mr. Lewis.

He realizes that the black and white medium grew up as an illustration form, as a straightforward method of depicting scenes in a text. He realizes further that illustration in itself is not fine art. Separating, if one can, the story, or subject, from the treatment, or form, we find drawing that is firm, sinewy; design that is vibrant, rhythmic. The shapes of shadows are sharpened in contrast with the warm glow of light. Stark contrasts are softened by diminishing spots of light carried on and on to the background like so many disappearing sounds. When he introduces people and descriptive detail, he gives equal attention to form and contrast. They are not inserted as an afterthought, but are part of the very tissue of the design.

The richness of quality, the abundant overtones, achieved in his prints, are utterly wanting in the paintings by the same artist. The paintings are flat and cold, the colors are dull. Curiously the artist feels more color in the black and white print, more tonal variation than he does on canvas when he is free to use the complete palette.

Miscellaneous

The Society of Arts and Crafts at 9 Park Street is showing pottery, sculpture, designs and sketches by Mrs. Alice Balch Stone. The pottery heads are particularly interesting for the natural beauty of the material and the application of color.

The art of painting statuary is as old as the art of sculpture itself. Why it has been abandoned in recent years is a question that many of us would like to have answered. Mrs. Balch shows the same model in the treated and untreated manner and the difference in effect is astonishing. We have but to look at the Gothic polychromes to appreciate the delightful possibilities of this method.

There are among other things a pottery head waxed with a glazed background, a decorative pyramid, pottery book ends. It is a varied and engaging exhibition.

Elizabeth H. T. Huntington is showing some pastels of flowers at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street.

D. A.

MORAN IN MAINE RACE

ROCKLAND, Me. (AP)—Edward C. Moran Jr. today announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Leaders of the party said his candidacy would be unopposed. Mr. Moran was the candidate of the party two years ago and was defeated by Gov. William Tudor Gardiner, Republican, by more than a 2-to-1 majority.

B

LIST OF 105 NAMES GIVEN FOR PLACE IN HALL OF FAME

American Notables to Be Voted On by Electors for Choice of 15

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Names of 105 distinguished Americans are on the list of nominees for the seventh quinquennial election to the Hall of Fame at New York University, just made public by Dr. Robert U. Johnson, following the closing of the nominations on March 15.

Between now and Oct. 15, 1930, the college of electors will choose not more than 15 names for memorialization in the colonnade on the university campus, where thousands of visitors every year pay tribute to American notables.

While many familiar names are on the list—Martha Washington, Betsy Ross, Paul Revere and Nathan Hale—there are many others not so well known, and who, according to the persons who have nominated them, have not yet received full measure of recognition for their accomplishments.

Thus it was that Calvin Coolidge and Vice-President Curtis suggested Bishop Francis Asbury; that Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, American Ambassador at London, and Lawrence Gilman, music critic, nominated Theodore Thomas, and that Charles M. Schwab urged the election of Alexander Lyman Holley.

"Francis Asbury," Vice-President Curtis said, "deserves remembrance beyond his own generation because he wrought so constantly and successfully for both the church he came to serve and his adopted country."

"He is entitled to rank as one of the builders of our Nation," Calvin Coolidge said of him.

"During the generation which followed the Civil War," Lawrence Gilman said, "Theodore Thomas was the chief influence in the musical education of the people of the United States. If this fact alone does not entitle him to inclusion in the Hall of Fame, it would be idle to say more."

"Holley, by his invention of a removable converter bottom, modification and adaptation of the cupola, changes in plant layout and improvements in practice, developed the acid Bessemer process to a point where it greatly excelled practice elsewhere," Mr. Schwab said in asking Holley's election.

Among other nominations are William Clark and Elisha Kent Kane, explorers; James Abbott MacNeill Whistler, John Singleton Copley, James Monroe, Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, Walt Whitman, Samuel Adams, Jefferson Davis, Stephen Collins Foster, Francis Scott Key, Sidney Lanier and William McKinley.

The name of Frederick Douglass, who through his abolitionist activities, stepped from slavery into diplomacy, **to become United States Minister to Haiti, was nominated by Cleveland G. Allen, Negro journalist. If elected, Frederick Douglass will be the first of his race to be honored in the Hall of Fame.**

PROF. FRANKFURTER TO LECTURE AT YALE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, has been appointed visiting professor of government at Yale for the remainder of the academic year, and will give the Dodge Lectures on the Responsibilities of Citizenship, the University announced today.

Professor Frankfurter, who will give a series of four lectures, will speak on the general subject of "Public Administration and the Public." The dates of the individual lectures, and their subjects, are as follows: April 10, "The Demands of Modern Society Upon Government"; April 16, "Does Law Obstruct Government?" April 23, "Public Services and the Public"; and May 2, "Expert Administration and Democracy." The lectures will be given in Lampson Lyceum at 8:15 p. m. and will be open to the public.

BARGES TO NAVIGATE CONNECTICUT RIVER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—By unanimous vote the mayors, selectmen, Chamber of Commerce heads and other representatives of six cities and towns bordering on the Connecticut River above Hartford, meeting here, declared in favor of development of a type of barge navigation from Hartford to Holyoke at an estimated cost of $500,000, most of which would be borne by the city of Springfield.

This would avoid heavy outlay for the elevation of bridges or building of draws, which plan would entail costs of $3,384,000, according to a recent estimate by War Department engineers. Dwight R. Winter, Mayor of Springfield, was authorized to appoint a committee to prepare the facts and present the arguments for the limited scheme of navigation and present them at a hearing of the Board of Army Engineers in Washington, early in April.

Farm Group Plans Meeting in Boston

Between 5000 and 10,000 farmers from all over the United States will be brought to Boston by the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, says Howard S. Russell of Waltham, secretary of the Massachusetts federation, who has just returned from Chicago, where he met the directors at their quarterly meeting. The convention dates are Dec. 8, 9 and 10.

Coming late in the year, it will be one of the final events of the tercentenary celebration. The invitation to the American Farm Bureau Federation was originally given to the annual meeting held in Chicago last December. The New England delegates carried letters from Governor Allen and Mayor Curley and many civic bodies urging the farmers to come to the Bay State. The invitation itself was given in the form of a pageant in Puritan costume. A favorable resolution was passed by the delegates, but under the constitution the decision had to be left for the board of directors.

At their quarterly meeting, the board of directors decided to come and take part in the tercentenary, which will thus commemorate not only the beginning of civil government, but the beginning of agriculture by free men on their own farms, a system which still characterizes the great bulk of American farming.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has met in Chicago without change since 1922, when it went to Atlanta, largely because Chicago is easy of access and the center of a great agricultural region. Therefore, the change to Boston is a real victory for the eastern people who have been working so hard to secure it.

200 Planes to Fly in Legion Parades

An aviation meet in which 200 airplanes will participate in addition to the United States Navy dirigible Los Angeles will be one of the features of the American Legion convention entertainment in Boston next October.

According to the program, prepared by Richard Paul, chairman of the entertainment committee, the arrangements are among the most comprehensive ever outlined for a convention **in Massachusetts. The plans include parades memorial services, motorboat races, sports carnivals, a military pageant and ball, band concerts,** a water carnival, drum corps and glee club contests, harbor trips and clam bakes.

Arrangements for the entertainment, which will start when the first trainload of legionnaires is greeted Oct. 5, have been approved by James F Barton, national adjutant of the legion. More than 50,000 are expected to participate in the legion parade. A total of 25,000 tickets are to be issued for the military ball.

TERMINAL PLANNED FOR NARROW GAUGE

Specifications for the new terminal of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, to be erected in Lynn, are announced from the office of John H. Bickford & Son Corporation, architects.

Construction will begin on or before the middle of April, they advise. The new building will be 195 feet by 75 feet, and constructed of buff, brick and limestone in the set-back, tower style of archiecture. Besides terminal facilities it will contain the offices of the railroad company and the Lynn Garden, an auditorium which will take up the entire second floor.

Suffragettes Plan $5000 Drive in State

Development of the Memorial character of the League of Women Voters as a further tribute to this parent organization, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in the form of a campaign to raise a fund of $5000 as Massachusetts' contribution to the national fund will be officially announced at a luncheon of the league March 26 in the Y. W. C. A. to honor the tenth anniversary of its founding.

Mrs. Mary Tenney Healy, president of the Massachusetts branch of the league, explains the purpose of the Memorial Plan as the raising of a fund in memory of Julia Ward Howe, Mary E. Livermore, Lucy Stone, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Maud Wood Park, who led the suffrage movement and foresaw the need of training and educating the new body of citizens in the field of government. The principal of the sum is to remain intact. The income will be used to "carry out the ideals first projected in pre-**suffrage days."**

Mrs. Healy reviewed the history of **the league from the woman suffrage** convention in St. Louis in 1919, when Mrs. Catt proposed the organization of a League of Women Voters as "a fitting memorial to the pioneers whose work and influence made possible for the women of this country a partnership in its public life." Its aims, she explained, have been to remove the remaining legal discriminations against women in the codes and constitutions of the several states and to make more secure the status and character of democracy in this country.

Making Better Newspapers

Left to Right—J. E. Gerald, Instructor of Journalism, University of Missouri; Lisandro Arriagada of El Diaro Ilustrado Newspaper, Santiago, Chile; Walter Williams, Head of School of Journalism, University of Missouri.

CHILE TURNING TO BETTERMENT OF JOURNALISM

Student From Santiago in United States to Study New Methods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Lisandro Arriagada, the first fellow in journalism to be sent to the United States by the Chile-American Association, predicts the establishing of schools of journalism in Chile in the near future.

He seems convinced that newspaper morals and professional ethics can best be advanced by training newspaper workers in schools where they can be given a comprehensive view of journalism, its mission, its opportunities, and its obligations. He believes that more newspaper men should study abroad, in order that the outlook of the press may be more cosmopolitan.

Mr. Arriagada had served on the staff of El Diario Ilustrado of Santiago, Chile, for the 10 years he has been out of school when he was appointed to the fellowship. He plans to study in the school of journalism of the University of Missouri for 12 months, and to spend another six **months studying metropolitan journalism over the United States before he returns to Chile.** It is expected that other young journalists will be sent here as fellows of the association.

Mr. Arriagada called attention to the fact that, unlike most South American institutions, the press there is not modeled on that of European countries, but on the newspapers and magazines of North America.

The advantage of the Chilean press that he considered the most important was the provision for the insurance and care for newspaper men. Thus by a law passed in 1925 newspaper men are considered as public servants and all newspapers are required to make provisions for the care and protection of their employees.

Each newspaper worker, he explained, has 5 per cent of each month's salary deducted to go into the general fund, and then after he has served for 25 years on the paper, he may retire at the average salary he received during his last two years' service. Insurance is provided in the same fund.

Since his arrival in the United States in January, Mr. Arriagada has spent several weeks in New York and Washington and has been in Columbia since the opening of the second semester in the University of Missouri the first of February.

The Chile-American Association, which provided his fellowship, is composed of business men of both Chile and the United States who are interested in promoting understanding between the two nations.

U. S. and British Schools Compared

Three English and two American instructors, the former teaching in American schools and the latter in English institutions, compared differences before members of the New England Association of Teachers in English at the thirtieth annual meeting in Boston, March 22.

The American teachers described what is known as the spiral system used in England where literature is taught for two days a week, composition for two days, and a language program for one day, or perhaps other subjects in a similar manner.

Most English schools, the American teachers said, have longer hours than in the States, it being the British idea to instruct students only during school periods, while in America tasks are assigned known as "home work. English students have more sentiment and respect for high grades; greater social pressure urging them to make good."

The five teachers told of their knowledge gained while teaching in countries other than their own and of their delightful experiences. The American teachers were Miss Sallie S. Dawes of Quincy and Miss Helen G. Lingham of Amherst, the English teachers, Miss Jessie M. Bickley of Gloucester, Miss Mary Ann Scott of Aberdeen and Miss Lucy H. Stern of Arlington.

ROTARY CLUB HELPS YOUTHS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—At the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Rotary Club of Pittsfield, reports were presented to show that for seven summers the club has sent 100 needy boys to camp annually for two weeks, and that the club is helping 22 boys and girls through college, on an investment of $11,000. Several boys have been sent abroad.

MINIMUM WAGE CHARGES MADE

The Boston Women's Trade Union League has written to the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, **charging laxity in enforcement of the laws, since Harvard University was allowed to evade the requirements of** a 37 cent per hour wage for its cleaning women for eight years. The discharge of 20 women was said in the letter to be a summary action, against which the commission should have taken action.

DRY LAW POLL QUESTIONED BY CHURCH PASTOR

Dr. Conrad Finds Only 33 of 900 in Audience Get Literary Digest Ballots

Only 22 men and 11 women in a congregation of over 900 at the Park Street Church, Boston, received ballots in the straw vote of the Literary Digest on prohibition, Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor, found when he called for a show of hands in response to a telegram from Dr. Daniel A. Poling of New York, who is checking up representative churches to see how many of their members were given an opportunity to vote in the survey.

Dr. Poling said in his telegram, which is being sent to churches in representative cities of the United States, that he has facts indicating that ballots have been sent almost exclusive to men. This fact, if established, would seriously impair the validity of the poll, he said.

Dr. Conrad declared that the results of the straw vote could not be relied upon as an indication of the genuine sentiment of the United States on the prohibition question. Of the 900 in his congregation March 23, at least 800 vote dry, yet only 33 received ballots from the Literary Digest, and of these, Dr. Conrad said, he could not say how many had sent in their votes.

"The wets will undoubtedly vote to make as much of a showing as possible," Dr. Conrad added, "but thousands like myself have ignored the ballots which they received because they know that prohibition is here to stay. They see no reason for voting, since prohibition is, and will continue to be, the law. The wets will not marshal enough states to repeal the law. A generation is growing up which has not seen the horror of the saloon and it sees only certain evils of the present. When this present wave of reaction against the law has passed, prohibition will find itself more strongly intrenched than ever."

Dr. Conrad read the telegram from Dr. Poling, which follows:

"Facts received indicate Literary Digest's ballots sent almost exclusively to men. If generally true this seriously affects its validity. To aid check-up could you arrange for poll in your congregation tomorrow which would indicate: first, total number in audience; second, number of men who received ballots; and third, number of women who received ballots. Please wire results to 419 Fourth Avenue, New York."

MORE LAND FOR BIRDS SOUGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The Federated Bird Clubs of America are negotiating for a tract of land to enlarge their bird sanctuary and game preserve in Hancock and establish a suitable approach to the reservation, which includes several hundred acres of woodland. Plans to develop the property include a proposed memorial to Edward Howe Forbush, ornithologist.

WELFARE GROUP RENAMED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The organization formerly known as the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, whose 234 member agencies last year assisted more than 1,500,000 persons, has been renamed the Family Welfare Association of America, it was announced at the headquarters here.

Leviathan Arrives to Be Overhauled

To receive the semiannual underwater cleaning and overhauling, the United States Lines steamship, Leviathan, largest ship under the American flag, arrived at Boston today from New York and entered the South Boston dry dock to remain there about 12 days.

While in dry dock the ship will receive the most extensive interior reconditioning ever given a vessel of its size at this port. The entire interior will be redecorated, second class accommodations abolished in favor of enlargement for tourist and third cabin accommodations, equipment installed for talking pictures, and accommodations prepared for a night club to be known as the "Club Leviathan."

The Leviathan will not be open for public inspection owing to the extensiveness of the alterations and the large number of workmen required to finish the work.

'TECH' DORMITORY TO BE ALL-RADIO

Radio connections in every room are the latest things for college dormitories.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, announcing plans for immediate construction of a 300-foot wing to its present dormitories, includes what are believed to be the first radio facilities in college living quarters. Another novel feature is the processing of walls with canvas so occupants may place decorations without injuring the plaster.

The addition will give the institute dormitory accommodations for 620 of its 3000 students. The dormitories are completely furnished. The equipment even includes special shaving lamps.

18TH AMENDMENT SPEECH PROTESTED

The women's department, Massachusetts section of the National Civic Federation, has protested to Mrs. John F. Sippel, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, against her statement before the House Committee on the Judiciary at Washington March 12, that the body she represents is entirely in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment. No poll has established this point, it is claimed.

A copy of the declaration sent to the Hon. George Scott Graham, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was printed in the record with the testimony of Mrs. Sippel, according to a reply sent by Mr. Graham to the organization.

BIG ORDER FROM SOVIETS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The U. S. S. R. has placed an order with Chilean firms for 70,000 tons of nitrate, the newspaper El Mercurio reported March 23. The price paid **was $4.75 per bag delivered at any Soviet port, the newspaper said.** Shipments of the large order will start during April, it was said.

NEW CENTAURUS GALAXY IS FOUND SHAPED LIKE EGG

Harvard Man Explains Galactic Hypothesis of the Universe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Details of new astronomical investigations of a cloud of galaxies so vast that it includes more than 2000 separate universes, were given by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, in an address here March 21.

Delivering the second of a series of Jayne Foundation Lectures here, Dr. Shapley explained the galactic hypothesis which he enunciated more than a year ago after 12 years of research. He found that the super-galaxy of stars of which the sun is a member, comprises one of many such "universes" in space.

The new investigation is of the cloud of galaxies in the constellation Centaurus. The galaxy, Dr. Shapley said, was found to be of distinctly elongated form. In projection, he added, its length is three or four times its width, the greatest diameter being 7,000,000 light years. This is approximately 42,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles.

The dimensions of the individual galaxies in this super-galactic system, Dr. Shapley said, are comparable to those of galaxies in groups nearer to the earth and in the sky at large.

Photographs made at the Harvard observatory, Dr. Shapley continued, indicate that the whole system of the cloud of Centaurus comprises more than 2000 galaxies. A preliminary estimate of the distance of the cloud is approximately 150,000,000 light years.

Dr. Shapley's galactic research had previously brought him to the conclusion that the galaxy of 10,000,000,000 stars, which includes the sun, is revolving around a center in the vicinity of the constellation of Sagittarius. This system makes one complete revolution every 300,000,000 years, according to Dr. Shapley's figures.

82 DRUNKEN DRIVERS CONVICTED IN WEEK

Eighty-two persons were convicted last week of operating motor vehicles while under the influence of liquor, 28 more than in the previous week, it is reported by George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Thirteen were committed to jail, seven from district courts and six from superior courts. Nine persons were convicted for the second time within six years in district courts of operating while under the influence of liquor. Jail sentences were given to three and appealed, and six were committed to jail. Of the 842 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked last week, 66 were for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor.

HONDURAS BANK REJECTED

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP)—By a vote of 25 to 15, Congress March 21 rejected a long discussed project for the foundation of a National Bank of Honduras.

KITCHEN QUESTIONNAIRE

HOW CAN I WHIP CREAM OR THE WHITES OF EGGS QUICKER?

Add a pinch of Ivory Salt to the cream or egg whites. This speeds up the whipping process, and does not in any way affect the flavor.

For the countless other kitchen and household uses of this famous salt see the new Worcester Salt Cook Book. Write for your free copy today, addressing: Worcester Salt Company, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

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To protect the beauty of your smile, it is important to use dentifrice that not only cleans the surface but penetrates the V-shaped crevices. Squibb's Dental Cream does this. It is double-acting and cleans the teeth thoroughly.

You'll like the soothing, refreshing quality of Squibb's. Not harsh nor gritty. Pure. Ideal for children. The economically large tube at any drug store.

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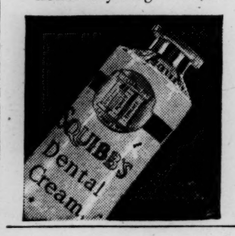

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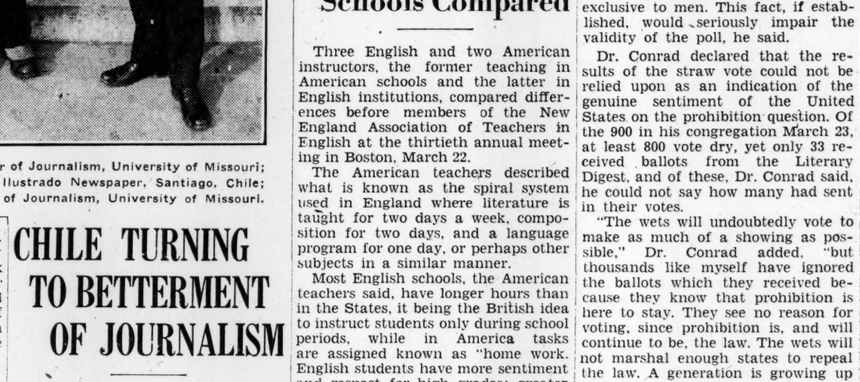

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WANAMAKER'S

WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH STREET AT BROADWAY NEW YORK

Remember 'way back when—

People Rode in Horse-cars?

ONE of the important jobs in the packing plant of a generation ago was that of the "chopper" whose duty it was to separate with a big meat axe the shoulder from each hog carcass as it went by on a moving table.

In spite of a keen eye and much practice his blows were sometimes a bit off the mark. Pork cuts accordingly were not always regular even after careful trimming.

Today the Pork Cutting department of Armour and Company turns out hams and shoulders and loins and bacon that are cut with precision and trimmed to a nicety. Hand-held electric circular saws and keen revolving knives do better work than the "choppers" and "trimmers" of bygone days ever dreamed was possible.

In many other respects, too, the hams and bacon sold by Armour and Company today are superior to the hams and bacon of a generation ago. Curing formulas have been perfected: sanitary wrappings have been adopted: refrigeration keeps the rich juices in the meat and the product fresh and wholesome.

Star Hams and Star Bacon and Star Loins, such as Armour and Company markets today, are a very much better product than was obtainable back in the days when people rode in horse-cars.

Edson Mitte
President

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS VINSON IS CHAMPION AGAIN

Captures U. S. Women's Figure Skating Title for Third Time

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Charles M. Rotch, president of the Skating Club of Boston, has announced the winners of the United States amateur figure-skating championships after a long deliberation by the judges following the two-day competition which closed at the Rhode Island Auditorium Saturday night.

Miss Maribel Y. Vinson of Winchester, a student at Radcliffe College, captured the ladies' senior title for the third year. Mrs. Frederick Secord of New York was second.

Another Boston skater and also a defending champion, Roger F. Turner, won the men's senior title again, with James L. Madden, also a representative of the Skating Club of Boston, taking runnerup honors.

Gail Borden 2d of New York easily won the men's junior division. Heaton R. Robertson of the New Haven Skating Club was second. In the women's junior class Dr. Hulda E. Berger of the Winter Sports Club, also of New York, defeated a large field. Miss Louise E. Weigel of New York and Miss Margaret Bennett of the Figure Skating Club of Minneapolis placed second and third, respectively.

Miss Beatrix B. Loughran and Sherwin C. Badger captured the senior pairs championship over Miss Vinson and George E. B. Hill of Boston. Mrs. M. Hubst and William J. Nagle of the Winter Sports Club of New York took honors in the junior pairs, while Mr. and Mrs. Ferrier Martin of Boston were second in the event.

The waltz championship went to Mrs. Secord and Mrs. Savage, while Mrs. Channing Frothingham and Mr. Hill of Boston took the dance title.

SALVADOR FORFEITS GAME

HAVANA (AP)—Salvador was forced to forfeit its baseball game to Mexico in the sixth inning Sunday when it could not find a substitute for J. Aguilar, catcher. Mexico was leading at the time, 23 to 1. The game was in Central American Olympics. In tennis, Ricardo Tapia, Mexico's sole survivor, defeated Ricardo Morales of Cuba, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2. Gustavo Vollmer, Cuba, defeated his fellow countryman, Vincent Banet, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Cleveland Ends Hopes of London

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE SEMIFINALS

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Cleveland	2	0	4	2	4
London	0	2	2	4	0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland eliminated London from the International Hockey League championship playoffs here Saturday night with a 3-to-2 victory gained after two overtime periods. Cleveland now meets the winner of the Buffalo-Detroit series. The summary:

LONDON		CLEVELAND
Brophy, Williams, Clark, Gray, McGuire, Doraty, Dunning, McFarlane, Young, Frew, Moore,	lw rw c.c lw rw rd ld g	Groh, Brydson Palangio, Briden, Rodden Rice, Sorrell Holway, Pusie Loughlin Dolson

Score—Cleveland 3, London 2. Goals—Doraty, Williams, Dunning for Cleveland; Rodden, Sorrell for London. Referees—I. W. Masters and Guy Smith. Time—Three 20m. and two 10m. overtime periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE SEMIFINALS

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	1	1	6	4	2
Detroit	1	1	4	6	2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Outskating the Buffalo Bisons through the greater part of the first and the third periods, Detroit Olympics turned in a 3-to-1 victory here Sunday night before a crowd of 14,000 fans to force an extra game in the International League semifinal round. The Olympics will move back to Fort Erie for the third contest with the Bisons there Tuesday night, the winner to meet Cleveland Indians in the finals, with the opening game probably Thursday night.

Olympics enjoyed a 1-to-0 lead at the end of the first period with McInenly beating Taugher with a close-in shot less than two minutes after the start of the game. Cain scored Buffalo's only goal late in the second period on a shot from the side of the net after he had circled it in an end-to-end dash. In the third period Filmore and Evans came through with scores to break the 1-to-1 tie and produce the win that made another playoff meeting necessary. The summary:

DETROIT		BUFFALO
Brophy, Foyston, Martin, Kelly, Hiller, Connors, Bellefeuille, Steel, Gross, McInenly, Hicks, Evans, Stuart,	lw rw Godin c.c Roth rw lw rd ld g	Newman, Gillis Hurd Bogardis, King Lederman Voss Taugher

Score—Detroit 3, Buffalo 1. Goals—McInenly, Filmore, Evans for Detroit, Cain for Buffalo. Referees—Guy Smith and M. J. Rodden. Time—Three 20m. periods.

RAWLINS AND LEE NORRIS IN FINAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The invitation squash racquets doubles, for the Lockett Cup, reached the final round over the week-end, and will bring together next Saturday, in the finals, Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., the United States champion, paired for the event with Lee Norris, and representing the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, and the Harvard Club stars, J. Lawrence Pool 2d. and George D. Debevoise, on the courts of the University Club, where the event is being held.

This year, for the first time, clubs from outside the metropolitan district competed, with three pairs from Philadelphia in the list of 12. One of these, Neil J. Sullivan and Roy Coffin, of the Germantown Cricket Club, came close to reaching the finals, but were finally eliminated by Rawlins and Norris, after being within a point of winning in straight games. The invaders had won the first two games, and the score was tied at 17-all in the third, but the next rally went to the national champion and his partner, and they won the next two games rather easily, 6—15, 11—15, 18—17, 15—11, 15—8. The summary:

LOCKETT CUP DOUBLES

First Round

E. M. Jonklaas and Howes Burton, Rockaway Hunting Club, defeated W. H. Tevis Huhn and W. S. Barbour, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—11, 12—15, 15—12.

Roy Coffin and Neil J. Sullivan, Germantown Cricket Club, defeated W. S. Wonham and Prescott Bush, Field Club of Greenwich, 15—12, 15—8, 12—15, 18—17.

J. L. Pool 2d and G. D. Debevoise, Harvard Club, won from Lay and Gibbons, Greenwich Country Club, by default.

J. DeV. Keefe and K. C. Kennedy, Merion Cricket Club, defeated V. H. Cartmell and Richard Peabody, Nassau Country Club, 12—15, 15—9, 15—12, 15—9.

Second Round

H. N. Rawlins Jr. and Lee Norris, Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated R. Ehrett and D. D. Walsh, Philadelphia Racquet Club, 15—12, 15—12, 13—15, 15—4.

Ray Coffin and N. J. Sullivan defeated E. M. Jonklaas and Howes Burton, 15—12, 18—16, 17—16.

J. L. Pool 2d and G. D. Debevoise defeated J. DeV. Keefe and K. C. Kennedy, 15—13, 12—15, 18—13, 15—9.

R. F. De Voe and C. H. Ayres, University Club, defeated E. H. Bigelow and L. B. Dailey Jr., Heights Casino, 15—9, 15—10, 15—8.

Semifinal Round

H. N. Rawlins Jr. and Lee Norris defeated Ray Coffin and N. J. Sullivan, 6—15, 11—15, 18—17, 15—11, 15—8.

J. L. Pool 2d and G. D. Debevoise defeated R. F. De Voe and C. H. Ayres, 17—18, 15—13, 15—9, 15—10.

Charat Wins at Schoolboy Foils

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Manuel Charat of New Rochelle High School, won the interscholastic foils championship of the Amateur Fencers League of America, on Saturday afternoon, on the strips of The Fencers' Club of New York. Thomas Gato of the New York Military Academy, Cornwall, New York, was second, and Norman Bullard of Choate School, third.

Twelve candidates appeared, and were divided into two preliminary strips, with three qualifying from each strip for the finals, as follows:

Strip One—Manuel Charat, New Rochelle High School; Thomas Gato, New York Military Academy; David Jenckes, Choate School; Richard Davidson, Milford Academy; Lionel Day, George Washington High School, New York City; and Leopold Canessa, New York Military Academy. Charat won all five of his bouts, while Jenckes squeezed into second place with four wins, each at 5 to 4. Gato was slow at starting, but managed to take the third qualifying position, with three wins.

Strip Two—Robert E. Canessa, New York Military Academy; Norman Bullard, Choate School; James Potter, George Washington High School, New York; Julian Bush, George Washington High School; Coleman Moody, New Rochelle High School; and Gilbert C. Greenway, Phillips Andover Academy. Canessa and Greenway qualified first, with four wins each, while Bullard was third with three wins.

The final round was close all the way, with Charat winning three of his bouts by the margin of the final touch. But he captured each in turn, to make a perfect record, and took the gold medal, while Gato, losing to him by a wide margin, won from the four other finalists, to take second place. The third place had to be left to touches, as Bullard, R. E. Canessa, and Jenckes each won two bouts. But Bullard was touched 18 times, to 19 for Canessa, and 20 for Jenckes. The summary:

Mauel Charat, New Rochelle High School, defeated Bullard 5 to 4. Gato 5 to 2, Jenckes 5 to 1, R. E. Canessa 5 to 4 and Greenway 5 to 4.

Thomas Gato, New York Military Academy, defeated Bullard 5 to 0, Jenckes 5 to 2, Canessa 5 to 1 and Greenway 5 to 1.

Norman Bullard, Choate School, defeated Canessa 5 to 3 and Greenway 5 to 1.

Robert E. Canessa, New York Military Academy, defeated Jenckes 5 to 4 and Greenway 5 to 1.

David Jenckes, Choate School, defeated Bullard 5 to 3 and Greenway 5 to 2.

Gilbert C. Greenway, Phillips Andover Academy, lost all bouts.

TOOEY TAKES LIPTON TROPHY

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Colonel S. Tooey of Geneseo, N. Y., won the $25,000 Sir Thomas Lipton trophy, feature event of the palm Beach Sports and Anglers Club annual outboard regatta, Sunday, though his boat was not first across the line in any heat. Second place went to W. B. Lamb, Jacksonville. William Frey, Madison, Wis., crossed the finish line first in all three heats, but he was disqualified in the second heat because the judges ruled he clipped a buoy in rounding a turn. His two firsts and a blank made a lower point score than either the second, first and third of Tooey, or the sixth and two seconds of Lamb. He was given third place. Tooey drove Miss Cello; Lamb's boat was Brunhilde and Frey piloted Century Hurricane.

MRS. MIDA HOLDS GOLF TITLE

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Mrs. Lee W. Mida, Mount Plymouth, Fla., and Chicago golfer, will hold the Florida women's golf title for at least another year. She played through a steady downpour of rain Saturday to defeat Mrs. John L. Holmes, Jacksonville, 5 and 4, in the final match.

WEST POINT IS A POLO VICTOR

Defeats Yale in Indoor Championships in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States championships of the Indoor Polo Association made a brilliant beginning on Saturday, with four of the seven championship classes, including the intercollegiate and the open, played on the flat, as well as two of the handicap classes, being scheduled for play at the Squadron A Armory, and that of the 101st Cavalry in Brooklyn.

The chief interest of the day resulted from the victory of the United States Military Academy, making its first appearance outside of West Point, over the Yale University team. The score was 9 to 7½, and the issue was not settled until the very end of the game, with Yale staging an attempt to overtake the gray-clad horsemen, at one time getting within half a point, but a pony goal by one of the West Point mounts, also brought down for the first time, gave the cadets the margin needed, and the game ended without further score. This places the winners in the final round, to be played next Saturday.

In another intercollegiate game, Princeton University defeated Harvard University, 10 to 3, with William Post 2d '32, the back of the winners, standing out far ahead of the balance of both teams, to score seven goals, mostly in the second half. The team will encounter the Pennsylvania Military Academy trio Thursday to determine the other finalists.

The first match of the open championship, also at Squadron A Armory, resulted in an easy victory for the Optimist team, though Raymond Guest, former No. 1 of that team, had moved over to Yale University. Michael Phipps, who replaced him, was also effective, and the team of the Riding Club, though including the two international outdoor players, E. W. Hopping and E. A. S. Hopping, could do little against the play of Winston F. C. Guest and Lieut. McDowell Jones.

Two Class C games and one in Class A were also played, with the New York City circuit representative, One Hundred and Fourth Field Artillery, though receiving two goals by handicap, winning from the New York State representative, Boulder Brook, 16 to 2, at Squadron A Armory, and the second team of Pennsylvania Military Academy, representing Pennsylvania, defeating Governors Island, the Brooklyn representative, at the Brooklyn Armory, 13½ to 3, though in receipt of a goal handicap, in the two Class C events.

In Class A, the New York Athletic Club trio, meeting the United States open champions of 1929, the Brooklyn Riding & Driving Club team, won by the aid of its handicap of five, by a score of 11½ to 8. The summaries of the flat events are as follows:

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

OPTIMISTS	THE RIDING CLUB
No. 1—Michael Phipps	Milton Kornblum
No. 2—W. F. C. Guest	E. A. S. Hopping
Back—Lieut. McDowell Jones	E. W. Hopping

Score—Optimists 16½, Riding Club 7. Goals—Phipps 6, Guest 8, Jones 3 for Optimists; Kornblum 4, E. W. Hopping 2, E. A. S. Hopping for Riding Club. Foul—Guest against Optimists. Referee—Archer W. Kinny. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

WEST POINT	YALE UNIVERSITY
No. 1—F. F. Wing Jr.	Hardie Scott
No. 2—C. A. Brandt	Raymond Guest
Back—J. F. Haskell	J. C. Rathborne

Score—United States Military Academy 9, Yale University 7½. Goals—Wing 3, Brandt 3, Haskell 2, pony for United States Military Academy; Guest 3, Rathborne 3, Scott 2 for Yale. Foul—Scott, against Yale. Referee—Archer W. Kinny. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

PRINCETON UNIV.	HARVARD UNIV.
No. 1—Leonard Firestone	W. F. Luton
No. 2—John Lemp	H. I. Nicholas
Back—William Post 2d	Crispin Cooke

Score—Princeton University 10; Harvard University 3. Goals—Post 7, Firestone 2, Lemp 2, for Princeton; Luton 3, Cooke, for Harvard. Fouls—Firestone, Lemp, against Princeton, Luton, Nicholas, against Harvard. Referee—Archer Kinny. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

CLEVELAND BRUELS TO PLAY FALL RIVER

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Bruels won the western division soccer title here Sunday by defeating the Holley Carburetors, of Detroit, 2 to 0.

Both goals came in the first half off George Caraffi's boot. The first goal was made after 13 minutes of play and the second three minutes later. Cleveland forced the pace all the way.

The winner is now entitled to meet Fall River for the National Challenge Cup.

England Victor at Cross-Country

INTERNATIONAL CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM STANDING

	Points
England	31
France	80
Scotland	111
Ireland	194
Belgium	205
Wales	218

Spain did not place in standing as only five Spaniards finished.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—England's cross-country team won the twenty-third annual international race here Saturday, 31 points to runner-up France's 80, and running on home soil for the first time since 1924 had the satisfaction of putting a finish to France's string of four successive victories. Good "packing" was the main reason for England's win and it can be said that the English team had matters well in hand from beginning to end of the race that took competitors over nine miles of well assorted "going," including about a mile of plowed land.

France, which won six ties since the fixture was inaugurated in 1903—all these wins since the war—was not able to field a really representative team owing to certain discord on the administrative side of cross-country running in France, and the bearers of the Gallic "Chanticler" for the most part were athletes new to international competition. As it turned out, they were hardly in the picture, a remark which applies with even greater force to the runners of Spain, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Belgium. At the end of the first lap (three miles) England had all the scoring, six in the first 10 runners, W. B. Howard, English champion, and Evenson, seventh in the national race this year, striding together in the lead with Romeo Dieguez, France, Arturo Pena, Spanish champion in 1928, R. R. Sutherland, Scotland, in close attendance.

At six miles the Englishmen had come up in a solid body into all but two of the first eight positions. The order of running did not alter much after this, except Pena dropped back to eleventh place and two compatriots fell out altogether and so prevented Spain finishing as a team.

Evenson and Sutherland in the last mile fought out a desperate finish and greatly thrilled the biggest crowd ever assembled in England for a race of this kind. Almost together they splashed into the water jump about a half-mile from the finish, and they ran shoulder to shoulder until some 50 yards from the tape, when Evenson forged ahead and won by a bare second. The winner's time was 53m. 49s., which cannot be considered particularly fast, as the weather conditions were ideal and the going reasonably light.

Of the contests held to date, England has won all but the six captured by France, and on 18 occasions England supplied the first man home. The summary:

First 12 Finishers

	M	S
Evenson, England	53	49
R. R. Sutherland, Scotland	53	50
Dieguez, France	54	15
Howard, England	54	23
Ernest Harper, England	54	23
G. W. Bailey, England	54	24
J. T. Holden, England	54	25
H. Eckerley, England	54	26
Roger Rerolle, France	54	59
J. A. Broadley, England	55	20
Henri Gallet, France	55	42
Georges Boue, France	55	45

England's 31 points were gained by filling third, ninth, eleventh, twelfth, eighteenth and twenty-seventh places. First men home for each country were: England, Evenson, who was first; France, Dieguez, third; Scotland, Sutherland, second; Ireland, P. Kinsella, twenty-fourth; Belgium, Otto Van Rumst, fourteenth; Wales, D. Phillips, seventeenth; Spain, Pena, fifteenth.

WEST TORONTO TEAM WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—By defeating the Ottawa Rideaus in the second game of the Eastern Canada Junior final on Saturday night, 3 to 1, the local West Toronto team qualified for the final for the Canadian junior championship, which will be played in Winnipeg late this week. Ottawa won at home, 4 to 3, but lost the round, 6 to 5.

WITZIG OF NEW YORK WINS THE ALL-ROUND

Herman Witzig '31, New York University, won the all-round championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association at the Walker Memorial Gymnasium of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Saturday, with 2728 points. John E. Menzies '30, University of Chicago and defending champion, finished second with 2619 points and Capt. T. B. Hughes '30, of the United States Naval Academy was third with 2513 points.

Witzig was the only double-winner of the meet, taking the horizontal bar event in addition to the all-round title. C. E. Claggett '31 of Princeton, proved to be a star, taking the sidehorse with 601 points and finishing third in the parallel bars and fourth in the flying rings. He was not entered in the all-round event. The summary:

Flying Rings—Won by T. B. Hughes '30, Annapolis, 570 points; C. G. Zey, Dartmouth, 562 points, second; W. B. Steiner '30, Annapolis, 545 points, third; C. E. Claggett '31, Princeton, 536 points, fourth.

Tumbling—won by A. H. Gould '30, Dartmouth, 587 points; W. T. Seney, '31, Dartmouth, 497 points, second; J. E. Menzies '30, Chicago, 477 points, third; T. B. Hughes '30, Annapolis, 473 points, fourth.

Rope Climb—Won by B. W. King '31, Annapolis; C. M. Jett '31, Annapolis, second; R. H. Bass '32, Annapolis, third; Alexander Lofthouse '32, Princeton, fourth. Time—4 4-5s.

Horizontal Bar—Won by Herman Witzig '31, New York University, 566 points; J. E. Menzies, '30, Chicago, 551 points, second; T. B. Hughes '30, Annapolis, 527 points, third; R. E. Parker '31, Annapolis, 503 points, fourth.

Side horse—Won by C. E. Claggett '31, Princeton, 601 points; Herman Witzig '31, New York University, 572 points, second; S. R. Knapp '31, M. I. T., 551 points, third; W. H. Stewart '30, Annapolis, 540 points, fourth.

Parallel Bars—Won by Herman Witzig '31, New York University, 612 points; C. G. Zey '30, Dartmouth, 591 points, second; C. E. Claggett '31, Princeton, 580 points, third; J. E. Menzies '30, Chicago, 561 points, fourth.

All-around championship—Won by Herman Witzig '31, New York University, 2,728 points; J. E. Menzies '30, Chicago, 2619 points, second; T. B. Hughes '30, Annapolis, 2513 points, third.

FALL RIVER WINNER OF EASTERN FINAL

NEW BEDFORD (AP)—Fall River's Atlantic Coast League soccer team advanced to the final round of the National Cup competition Sunday, defeating Bethlehem 3 to 2 before 13,000 persons at Battery Park here.

After a scoreless first half, Fall River rallied early in the second. Bethlehem equalized the score, Fall River netted the ball again and Bethlehem tied it up at 2-2. The Markmen scored the winning goal 19 minutes before the final whistle.

The contest was a replay of the semifinal in New York last Sunday, which ended in a 1-1 tie. Next Sunday Fall River will meet the winner of the western semifinal. The summary:

FALL RIVER		BETHLEHEM
White, ol		or, Gillespie
J. McAuley, il		ir, Jaap
Patenaude, c		c, Stark
Nilson, ir		il, Massey
McNab, or		ol, Dick
Ballantyne, lhb		rhb, Gibson
Priestley, chb		chb, Reid
McPherson, rhb		lhb, Pitt
R. McAuley, lb		rb, Finlayson
McGill, Gonsalves, rb		lb, McGregor
Reder, g		g, Fraser

Score—Fall River 3, Bethlehem 2. Goals—Gonsalves, Priestley, Ballantyne for Fall River; Stark 2 for Bethlehem. Time—Two 45m. periods. Referee—C. E. Creighton, New York.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULTS

Annapolis 1363, C. C. N. Y. 1282.
Norwich 1753, Vermont 1671.

Koski Is First in Annual Marathon

U. S. MARATHON TEAM STANDING

			Totals
Millrose A. A.	1	3	6—10
Tappen Post	4	7	7—19
Cygnet A. C.	2	5	15—22
Watertown Legion	9	10	11—30
New Dorp Harriers	12	13	14—39

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The sixth annual Marathon race championship of the United States, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, was held over the hill and dale course near Silver Lake, on Staten Island, Sunday, and resulted in a victory for Karl Koski, of the Finnish-American Athletic Club, who negotiated the round, generally regarded as the most difficult in the United States, in the excellent time of 2h. 25m. 21 1-5s., winning by more than a mile and a quarter.

John O'Reilly, five times Marathon champion of Ireland, now a resident of Canada, and a member of the Gladstone Athletic Club of Toronto, was second.

Next in order came Max Camp of the Millrose Athletic Club, New York, followed in turn by John Semple of the Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, while another Canadian, Percy Wyer of the Monarch Athletic Club was fifth. The summary:

Name and Club	Time h. m. s.
Karl Koski, Finnish-Amer. A. C.	2 25 21
Jack O'Reilly, Toronto	2 33 08
Max Lamp, Millrose A. A.	2 33 20
John D. Semple, Meadowbrook Club	2 35 44
Percy Wyer, Monarch A. C.	2 36 59
Russell Jekel, New York A. C.	2 39 29
William Kennedy, Cygnet A. C.	2 42 39
Harvey Frick, Millrose A. A.	2 46 26
Edwin White, Holy Cross Lyceum	2 47 26
Alfred Maasik, Central Y. M. C. A.	2 48 37
Mike Dwyer, Tappen Post	2 49 36
J. A. Vickery, Cygnet A. C.	2 55 55
Alfred Frayling, Dorchester	2 58 27
George Rolland, 23d St. Y. M. C. A.	2 58 50
W. Henry Haynie, Crosstown C. C.	2 58 56
Alex. Moutsis, Greek-American A. C.	2 58 59
John Cain, unattached	3 04 29
George C. Hunter, unattached	3 05 05
Clarence Peckham, L. I. R. R. A. A.	3 05 50
Emory Feher, unattached	3 06 09
Frank McArthur, Millrose A. A.	3 07 19
Chas. Fertig, Tappen Post	3 10 03
George Kukkonen, Millrose A. A.	3 11 02
Robt. T. Kevern, Millrose A. A.	3 12 24
Norman L. Korn, Tappen Post	3 13 22
George Jones, Crosstown C. C.	3 15 21
William Toland, unattached	3 17 47
John Jonasch, Tappen Post	3 21 22
Samuel P. Lomax, Brklyn Eve. H. S.	3 21 41
Robert Allen, Watertown Legion	3 22 44
Richard Allen Jr., Watertown Legion	3 23 17
A. H. Griffin, L. I. R. R. A. A.	3 24 31
Walt Down, Watertown Legion	3 28 41
Robert Van Cleaf, Tappen Post	3 28 57
Benny O'Hara, Dorchester	3 29 56
W. J. Burke, Good Shepherd A. C.	3 31 13
Archie Ingraham, Demolay	3 32 44
Matthew Bardley, Demolay	3 32 45
Walter Heintz, New Dorp Harriers	3 35 58
J. H. Silverdollar, Brooklyn Harriers	3 36 53
Chas. Persichetty, New Dorp Harriers	3 41 11
N. A. Schultz, Watertown Legion	3 47 32
Michael Reres, New Dorp Harriers	3 50 19
Amil Persichetty, New Dorp Harriers	3 50 20
James Barfield, unattached	3 55 27
Leslie Marshall, unattached	3 56 47
John McStrasser, Brooklyn Harriers	4 15 19

NEW GLASGOW AGAIN DEFEATS BOSTON H. C.

The New Glasgow six from Nova Scotia took the second contest of their two-game series with the Boston Hockey Club at the Boston Arena Saturday night, this time rather easily, 5 to 2. This is the first time a Canadian team has been able to take a series from the Boston Club.

The scoring for the evening was distributed rather evenly. Beaton, New Glasgow center, accounted for one goal and an assist, the most any one man was able to get. The visitors scored twice in each of the first and second periods, and added another in the closing seconds, when Boston sent its entire team up the ice in an effort to score.

The final score might have been much higher had not both the goalies, Burbar for New Glasgow and Silberberg for Boston, played brilliantly. This series probably drew the curtain for amateur hockey in Boston for this season. The summary:

NEW GLASGOW		BOSTON H. C.
Peebles, Nolan, McGlashen, Beaton, Dickson, Kerwin, Estabrooks, McNeil, Wilson, Tellier, Burbar,	lw rw c.c rw lw rd ld g	Mahoney, Smith, Giddens Nelson, Kelley, Sanford Dyson, Thayer Anderson Morrisey Silberberg

Score—New Glasgow 5, Boston H. C. 2. Goals—McGlashen, Peebles, Estabrooks, Nolan, Beaton for New Glasgow; Nelson, Giddens for Boston H. C. Assists—Beaton for New Glasgow. Referees—Synnott and Morris. Time—Three 20m. periods.

ADMINISTRATOR OF GOLF

CHICAGO—Baseball has its commissioner, the film industry its general director and now comes the golf dictator. Albert R. Gates of Chicago, long a leader in official golfing circles, was made administrator of golf by the Professional Golfers' Association on Saturday, an organization of 2202 leading golf instructors who govern the play on nearly half of the 5649 golf clubs in the United States. The organization, under the administration of Mr. Gates, plans to enroll all the 3158 professional golfers in the country and to seek a voice in all affairs of the game.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Cornell 63, Michigan 32.
Chicago 45½, Michigan State 39½.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

WILBUR—Tonight
Walter Hampden
—IN—
"RICHELIEU"
Tues. Eve.—"Caponsacchi"

HOLLIS 3 WEEKS BEGINNING Tonight
Evenings at 8:15 Matinees at 2:15
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON FESTIVAL COMPANY
THIS WEEK
Tonight—"Much Ado About Nothing"
Tues.—"Romeo and Juliet"
Wed. Mat.—"Julius Caesar"
Wed. Eve.—"Merry Wives of Windsor"
Thurs.—"Hamlet"
Fri.—"Twelfth Night"
Sat. Mat.—"Midsummer Night's Dream"
Sat. Eve.—"Macbeth"

A Singing, Talking Movietone Romance
William Fox presents
JOHN McCORMACK in "SONG O' MY HEART"
FRANK BORZAGE production
NOW SHOWING TWICE DAILY
ALL SEATS RESERVED
BOSTON—MAJESTIC THEATER
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BOSTON AGAIN BEATS MAROONS

Rangers Eliminate Ottawa and Canadiens Win on Chicago Ice

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	2	0	6	3	4
Montreal	0	2	3	6	0

(Best three out of five games.)

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—As a result of a 4-to-2 victory over the Montreal Maroons on Saturday night in the second game of the best three-out-of-five series between the first-place clubs in the National Hockey League's sections, the Boston Bruins are almost certain to qualify for the final series for the league championship and the Stanley Cup, in fact it is the general opinion that they will end the series with the Montreal club on Tuesday night in Boston and then have a week or more of rest before meeting the other finalists.

In the second game the world's champions played a cautious game and made the most of their openings and they took full advantage of the weaknesses in their opponents' defense. The Montreal defense was unable to keep the Bruins' attackers out as well as they did in the first game on Thursday and with the attackers getting closer in, Walsh was guilty of leaving his net to attempt to break up rushes and was scored upon three times while out of his goal.

There was no scoring in the first period, but the Bruins staged a scoring flurry in the second which netted them three goals in slightly over three minutes. Barry secured the first on an individual attack, Oliver combined with Galbraith and Barry for the second and then Clapper scored on a pass from Weiland. The Bruins played defensive hockey for a while in the last period and the Maroons cut the lead to one goal. Smith scored on a pass from Stewart halfway through the period and three minutes later Stewart made full use of a pass from Trottier. The Bruins then tightened up and with less than a minute to play Weiland and Clapper combined for their second goal.

BOSTON	MONTREAL
Galbraith, Gainor, Carson, lw	
rw, Smith, Ward, W. Phillips	
Barry, Weiland, Owen, c	
c, Stewart, M. Phillips, Robinson	
Oliver, Clapper, MacKay, rw	
lw, Siebert, Trottier, Northcott, Dinsmore	
Hitchman, Owen, Ld.....rd, Dutton, Wilcox	
Shore, rd.....ld, Munro, Boucher	
Thompson, g.....g, Walsh	

Score—Boston 4, Montreal 2. Goals—Clapper 2, Barry and Oliver for Boston; Smith and Stewart for Montreal. Assists—Weiland 2, Barry and Galbraith for Boston; Stewart and Trottier for Montreal. Referee—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and B. R. Corbeau, Penetang. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Agst.
New York	1	1	0	6	3
Ottawa	0	1	1	3	6

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The New York Rangers won their way to the second round of the National Hockey League playoffs Sunday night by taking the second game of the home-and-home series with the Ottawa Senators, 5 to 2. With the tie score in Ottawa 1 to 1, the locals totaled 6 goals to 3 for the series, and will meet the winner of the second-place series between Canadiens and Chicago later in the week.

The vigilant referees, watching the persistent roughing tactics, gave the Ottawa players nine penalties to seven for Rangers. Five of the visitors' penalties came in the final session and opened the way to three of the local goals.

NEW YORK	OTTAWA
F. Cook, Keeling, Quenneville, lw	
rw, Finnigan, Gagne, W. Kilrea	
Boucher, Murdoch, c.....c, Lamb, Cox, Clancy	
D. Cook, Thompson, rw, lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey	
Johnson, Taylor, ld.....rd, Clancy, Smith	
Raise, Bourgeault, rd.....ld, Smith, Starr	
Roach, g.....g, Connell	

Score—Rangers 5, Ottawa 2. Goals—F. Cook 2, Murdoch 2, Boucher for Rangers; Touhey, Starr for Ottawa. Assists—Keeling 1, Boucher, Bourgeault, W. Cook for Rangers; Clancy for Ottawa. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and Ensebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFFS

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Canadiens	1	0	1	0	
Chicago	0	1	0	1	

(Home and home, total goals to count.)

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In the first of their two-game series of the National Hockey League playoff, the Canadiens of Montreal defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, 1 to 0, before a record crowd of 17,476 spectators. The locals held the visitors even for two periods, no scoring being done.

The break came half way through the third, when Abel, Chicago defense man, drew a penalty. This opened the way for a brilliant attack by Leduc and Lepine and Larochelle happened to be in front of the net just in time to take a pass from Leduc and a six-foot shot that beat the Chicago goalie.

CANADIENS	CHICAGO
Joliat, Carson, G. Mantha, lw	
rw, Couture, Ingram, Cook	
Morenz, Lepine, Mondou, c	
c, Somers, Ripley, Adams	
Wasnie, Larochelle, Des Riviers, rw	
lw, Arbour, Miller, Gottselig	
Burke, McCaffrey, ld, rd, Graham, Duikowski	
S. Mantha, Leduc, rd.....ld, Abel	
Hainsworth, g.....g, Gardiner	

Score—Canadiens 1, Chicago 0. Goals—Larochelle for Canadiens. Assists—Leduc for Canadiens. Time—Three 20m. periods. Referees—C. J. Denneny and A. E. Romeril.

TULSA WINS REPLAY GAME WITH MILLERS

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION
FINAL STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	21	14	13	73	67	56
Duluth	18	17	13	86	43	53
Tulsa	18	16	14	94	79	52
St. Paul	18	14	16	93	90	50
Minneapolis	15	12	21	82	83	42
St. Louis	12	11	25	101	127	35

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tulsa defeated Minneapolis, 1 to 0, here Saturday night to gain third place and the championship playoff in the American Hockey Association. The match was a replay of the game of Jan. 24 won by Tulsa by the same score and protested by Minneapolis on the grounds that McPherson was ineligible. McPherson, since the protest, became eligible to play and Saturday scored the goal that defeated Minneapolis. The summary:

TULSA	MINNEAPOLIS
Moffatt, Shepard, Metcalfe, lw	
rw, DePaul, Gordon, Burns	
Johnson, McPherson, c.c, Denneny, Westwick	
Marker, Wakeford, rw.....lw, Stuart, Crawford	
Hansen, Borland, ld.....rd, Coutu	
Williams, rd.....ld, Seaborn, Redding	
McCusker, g.....g, Grant	

Score—Tulsa 1, Minneapolis 0. Goal—McPherson for Tulsa. Assist—Wakeford for Tulsa. Referees—Alex Irvin, Winnipeg, and Helmer Grenner, Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods.

TILDEN IN EASY VICTORY

CANNES, France, (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, easily defeated Giorgio de Stefani, Italian, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4, in the finals of the Cannes tennis tournament Sunday. The doubles title also fell into Tilden's hands. He and Wilbur F. Coen Jr. conquering the Japanese Takeiichi Harada and Yoshiro Ohta, 6—3, 6—0, 1—6, 6—3. In the mixed doubles, however, Tilden met with a reverse, he and his German partner, Fraeulein Cecile Aussem, bowing to Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan and Harada, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1. In the singles, Tilden was not extended. He had De Stefani racing all over the court and the Italian didn't have a chance.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Columbus (A. A.) 11, Brooklyn (N.) 4.
Chicago (A.) 5, New York (N.) 1.
Boston (N.) 7, New York (A.) 6.
Philadelphia (N.) 15, Winter Haven 0.
Los Angeles (P. C. L.) 7, Chicago (N.) 4.
Indianapolis (A. A.) 3, St. Louis (N.) 2.
St. Louis (A.) 2, Buffalo (I. L.) 1.
Cincinnati (N.), 1, Philadelphia (A.) 0.
Pittsburgh (N.) 1-6, Seals (P. C. L.) 2-5.
Cleveland (A.) 11, New Orleans (S. A.) 1.
Washington (A.) 7, Chattanooga 1.

ARGENTINE POLO TEAM WINS

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The Argentine polo team, led by Capt. Manuel Andrade, was extended to the limit to win from the Midwick Country Club team in an extra chukker game, 11 to 10 at Midwick Field here Sunday.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Columbia 10, Cornell 7.
Yale 10, Princeton 7.
New York 7, Boston 2.
Annapolis 14, Pennsylvania 3.
West Point 16, Rutgers 1.
C. C. N. Y. 10, Lafayette 7.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

West Point 9, Yale 7½.
Princeton 10, Harvard 3.
Penn. M. C. 13½, Governors Island 3.
Culver 12, Chicago 6.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULT

Georgetown 12, Guilford 2.

Many Changes in Bowling Standing

AMERICAN BOWLING LEADERS
FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Sparton Five, New York	2959
McGrath Plumbing, Libertyville, Ill.	2953
Erie Paint Company, Erie, Pa.	2954
Dwycrs Recreation, New York	2951
Merchants Oil, Cincinnati	2947
J. William Thorson, Chicago	2946
Mander Lacquer, Chicago	2907
Stewart Jewelers, Cleveland	2887
Cappell Furniture, Springfield	2887
Walter Birkes Candy, Chicago	2872

DOUBLES

Emil Matak and J. Mitchell, St. Paul	1309
George Geiser and J. Lellinger, Chicago	1306
Robert Pekie and George Notz, Chicago	1304
S. A. Gaudreau and F. Dezolsky, Saginaw	1288
Arthur Hein and A. Carlson, Chicago	1283
N. Morris and J. Delehanty, Jersey City	1280
E. Bjurstrom and E. Littow, Chicago	1272
E. Sloan and F. Cornell, Muncie, Ind.	1264
J. Wind and M. Blazick, Cleveland	1263
A. Schmitz and T. Corken, Chicago	1259

SINGLES

Frank Hrach, Cleveland	709
H. E. Nelson, Racine	705
S. A. Gaudreau, Saginaw	700
J. J. Dlugosz, South Bend, Ind.	691
O. Craven, Flint	690
R. B. Keyes, Buffalo	688
Joseph Reese, Detroit	684
Arthur Schwind, Chicago	681
H. O. Mueck, Toledo	681
W. Harper, Chicago	677

ALL EVENTS

S. A. Gaudreau, Saginaw	1967
Adolph Carlson, Chicago	1923
Jules Lellinger, Chicago	1916
E. Hitch, Erie	1951
George Notz, Chicago	1900
J. J. Dlugosz, South Bend	1893
M. Rudy, Cleveland	1887
A. Fischer, Racine	1884
J. Martino, Syracuse	1879
J. Seigle, Springfield	1875

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—The American Bowling Congress tournament will take on a real national aspect when teams from 31 cities take to the aleys in the annual pin classic tonight. While the 2959 total registered by the Sparton Five of New York has stood as a target for three days it is expected that the 3000-mark will be bettered on tonight's program.

Sixty-four teams scheduled Sunday night failed to land positions among the 10 high leaders, the Peterson Breads of Rockford, topping the squads with a 2854 total.

Sunday witnessed 10 changes in the minor events. Emil Matak and James Mitchell of St. Paul took the lead in the doubles event when they rolled a 1309 total. George Geiser and Jules Lellinger of Chicago shot into second place, three pins behind the St. Paul combination, with a 1306 score. Robert Pekie and George Notz, also from Chicago, and rolling on the same squad, finished two pins behind their fellow townsmen with a 1304 mark and landed in third place. Arthur Hein and Adolph Carlson, the third Chicago pair to roll on the squad that brought forth three pair of names that crashed among the first 10, scored 1283 to land in fifth place. Edward Sloan and Frederick Cornwell of Muncie, Ind., registered 1264 total, and eighth place.

Joseph Reese of Detroit, who went into seventh place in the singles with 684, and Arthur Schwind of Chicago, who tied Herman O. Mueck of Toledo, with a 681 score for eighth notch in the singles division, were the only changes in this class.

In the all-events, Adolph Carlson of Chicago scored a 1923 total for second place; Jules Lellinger, also from Chicago, finished seven pins behind Carlson with a 1916 mark, for the third place, and George Notz, still another Chicagoan, wound up in fifth place with 1900.

PHILADELPHIA IS SECOND IN LEAGUE

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Providence	23	5	11	114	97	51
Philadelphia	19	2	17	119	115	42
Boston	17	5	18	136	126	39
New Haven	14	6	18	92	97	34
Springfield	13	2	23	92	118	28

RESULT SUNDAY

Philadelphia 6, New Haven 5.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Philadelphia 2, Providence 1.
Springfield 3, Boston 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Led by the brilliant play of Klein, the Arrows overcame a 4-to-1 lead held by the New Haven Eagles and defeated the local sextet, 6 to 5, in the final game of the season here Sunday night. Cahill scored the winning goal with one minute left to play in the overtime period. The regular game had ended with the score standing 4 to 4. Klein scored three times in the third period to send the game into overtime. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA	NEW HAVEN
Klein, Lessard, lw	
rw, Boucher, Dye, White, Braybrook	
Taylor, Jackson, Andrews, c...c, Hughes, Shay	
Lapointe, Cahill, Bradley, rw	
lw, Bouchard, Chouinard	
Nichols, Peters, ld.....rd, Homes, Paulhus	
Coulter, Peters, rd.....ld, Speyer, Paulhus	
Roberts, g.....g, Forbes	

Score—Philadelphia 6, New Haven 5. Goals—Klein 4, Taylor and Cahill for Philadelphia; Hughes 2, Boucher, Bouchard and Shay for New Haven. Referees—R. L. G. McKenzie and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime period.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia Arrows, by defeating Providence, Canadian-American Hockey League leaders, at the Arena Saturday night, 2 to 1, assured themselves a place in the championship playoff. The teams that will battle for the title are Providence, Boston and Philadelphia, and the first game brings together Boston Tigers and the Arrows here on Thursday night. Manager Herb Gardiner's Philadelphia team played one of its best games of the season in the final home appearance of the regular season, the work of Klein, the Boston player, and Andrews featuring. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA	PROVIDENCE
Lessard, Taylor, lw.....rw, Gagnon, Cormier	
Andrews, Jackson, c.c, Chapman, Gaudreault	
Cahill, Klein, rw.....lw, Hart, Harrington	
Coulter Nichols, ld.....rd, McVicar, Lesieur	
Peters, rd.....ld, Desmarais, Lesieur	
Roberts, g.....g, E. Murray	

Score—Philadelphia 2, Providence 1. Goals—Klein and Andrews for Philadelphia; Chapman for Providence. Assists—Jackson and Lessard for Philadelphia; Hart for Providence. Referees—E. M. Davin and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD—Springfield's last-place Indians played excellent hockey at the West Side Arena here Saturday night to defeat the Boston Tigers, 3 to 0. Eugene Carrigan, who ranks second to Frank Waite in the Can-Am individual scoring race, had a big night, getting two goals and one assist. Springfield's first two goals came when the visitors were shy a man on account of penalty. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD	BOSTON
Heller, Heximer, Davey, lw...rw, Bowd, Mills	
Maracle, Carrigan, Murphy, c.c, Waite, Burke	
Wilson, Filkin, Dillon, rw	
lw, Loucks, Osborne, Heyd	
Callighen, ld.....rd, Foster, Oatmen	
Seibert, rd.....ld, Mackey, Contant	
Lemontagne, g.....g, Reaume	

Score—Springfield 3, Boston 0. Goals—Carrigan 2 and Heximer for Springfield. Officials—R. L. G. McKenzie and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BALTIMORE BOWLERS WIN

WATERBURY, Conn. (AP) — Baltimore (Md.) bowlers headed by Miss Margaret Holliday, held the spotlight in the United States Duckpin Congress Saturday, as two all-tournament records were created and three division leaderships changed hands. The five of Baltimore took the lead in the five-man event with 1781, and the Recreation girls of the same city advanced to first place in the five-girl event with a score of 1638, the best record in three years of tourney competition. Miss Holliday took the lead in the singles with 350, and set another all-tournament record in the all-events with 1032.

CLANCY GETS CUP

OTTAWA, Ont., March 22 (Canadian Press)—Frank M. Clancy, dashing captain of the Ottawa Senators, is the first holder of the Willingdon Cup, presented by His Excellency the Governor General for contributing the most scoring assists of any Ottawa player. He figured in 23 assists, according to statistics issued. He has had one more assist than H. Kilrea, his colleague on the left wing.

KOJAC IS ONLY DOUBLE WINNER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The winning of two championship titles by Capt. George H. Kojac '31, Rutgers University, and the breaking of one intercollegiate record and the tying of another featured the twenty-fourth annual individual championship races of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League in the Carnegie Pool here Saturday. Never before have the championship titles been so well scattered as this year, Rutgers being the only one to win more than one.

The best races of the meet were in the 50 and 100-yard freestyle events, in which Capt. John Howland Jr. '30, Yale, was trying to defend the titles he won last year, and Kojac, who entered these events, as well as the 220 freestyle, this year for the first time. Howland had not been in the best of shape this year and Kojac was rather fancied to win all three titles, but the Yale captain gave the Rutgers star a great battle in the two events he was defending and won the 50-yard dash by inches in the new record time of 23 1-5s., R. L. Messimer '31, Yale, just beating out Kojac for second place. Kojac reversed the order of things in the 100-yard race, winning over Howland by inches and equaling the record of 52 4-5s. Kojac also won the 220-yard title, which Howland won last year but did not defend, in 2m. 15 3-5s.

The winners of the other events were: R. M. Ruddy Jr. '32, Columbia, in the 440-yard freestyle; J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse, in the 150-yard backstroke; E. J. Moles Jr. '31, Princeton in the 200-yard breaststroke; August G. Harms '32, Fordham, in the 300-yard medley; Columbia in the 200-yard freshman relay and W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania, in the fancy dive.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by John Howland Jr. '30, Yale; R. L. Messimer '31, Yale, second; G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers, third. Time—23 1-5s. (New intercollegiate record).

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; John Howland Jr. '30, Yale, second; R. L. Messimer '31, Yale, third. Time 52 4-5s. (Ties intercollegiate record).

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; L. B. Osbourne '32, Yale, second; E. C. Leedy '31, Yale, third. Time—2m. 15 3-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. M. Ruddy Jr. '32, Columbia; E. C. Leedy '31, Yale, second; L. B. Osbourne '32, Yale, third. Time—5m. 5 3-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse; N. P. Arnold '30, Brown, second; A. G. Harms '32, Fordham, third. Time—1m. 45 1-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by E. J. Moles Jr. '31, Princeton; V. G. Manych '32, Princeton, second; D. E. Engdahl '30, Syracuse, third. Time—2m. 36 4-5s.

300-Yard Medley—Won by A. G. Harms '32, Fordham; J. W. Merrian '31, Pennsylvania, second; G. N. Rowland '32, Columbia, third. Time—3m. 56 1-5s.

200-Yard Freshman Relay—Won by Columbia University (J. W. Blain Jr., J. P. Rae, G. W. Wimmer); Yale, second; New York University, third. Time—1m. 41 2-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania (90.2 points); W. S. Manuel '30, Yale, second (85.4 points); J. H. Brooks '30, Princeton, third (77.45 points).

RYERSON WINS FLORIDA GOLF

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—J. B. Ryerson, long-hitting golfer from Cooperstown, N. Y., won the Winter amateur championship of Florida, Saturday, by defeating Fielding V. Jackson, of Narragansett, R. I., in the 36-hole final on the St. Agustine links. Ryerson's margin of victory was 10 and 8, the triumph giving him a leg on the Ponce de Leon trophy.

GUELPH NOW LEADS IN CAN.-PRO. FINAL

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Guelph	2	1	11	10	4
Galt	1	2	10	11	2

(Best 3-out-of-5-game series.)

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KITCHENER, Ont.—The Guelph Maple Leafs took the lead in the playoff series for the Canadian Professional Hockey League championship here on Saturday night when they defeated the Galt Terriers, 4 to 3, after 10 minutes overtime. This was the Leafs' second-straight victory and they now lead by 2 games to 1. The clubs were tied at 2-all at the end of the third period and with three minutes to play in the overtime they were on even terms at 3-all. Randle Randle scored the winning goal, his third of the night. The summary:

GUELPH	GALT
Goodwillie, Connacher lw..rw, Currie, Filman	
Schnarr, McMillan, c.....c, Sellers, Joyce	
Randle, Foxworthy, rw...lw, Maloney, Brown	
Killoran, Carmody, ld.rd, Lickley, Wedgewood	
Moore, rd.....ld, Megaffin	
Burmister, g.....g, Courtney	

Score—Guelph 4, Galt 3. Goals—Randle 3 and Foxworthy for Guelph; Megaffin, Currie and Brown for Galt. Assists—Schnarr, Connacher and Carmody for Guelph; Sellers and Joyce for Galt. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and Guy Pennie, Niagara Falls. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

WEST TORONTO IN FINALS

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—West Toronto, Ontario, Hockey Association champions, qualified to meet either Regina or Winnipeg Elmwoods in the final series for the Canadian Junior crown by defeating Ottawa Rideaus, Eastern Ontario title-holders, 3 to 1 here Saturday night. The contest was the second of a home and home series for the Eastern Canada championship. Ottawa won the first game 4 and 3. Victory Saturday night gave West Toronto the round, 6 to 5.

MEHLHORN TAKES OPEN GOLF

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP) — William J. Mehlhorn, of Pensacola, Fla., won the $5000 top money in the 72-hole $15,000 La Gorce open golf tournament from Horton Smith, Cragston, N. Y., in a dramatic finish on the final hole here, Saturday. Mehlhorn's score for the 72 holes was 285. Smith's 286. Smith's 286 was good for second money of $2500. T. D. Armour, Boca Raton, Fla., was third with 290, taking $1000 of the prize money.

BELLEROSE IS REAPPOINTED

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—Leo M. Bellerose was reappointed as coach of the Williams College lacrosse team for the coming season on Sunday. His teams have had consistent success at Williams. A total of 47 awards in five sports were announced Sunday and nominations made for assistant sport managers. The varsity awards were made in basketball, hockey, swimming, wrestling and winter sports.

McEWAN TO COACH HOLY CROSS

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Capt. John J. McEwan, U. S. A., retired, has been appointed football coach at Holy Cross College, it was announced Sunday by the Rev. John M. Fox, S. J., president of the college.

HIGH JUMP RECORD BETTERED

NEW YORK (AP)—George Spitz, high jumper from Flushing High School, bettered the world's interscholastic indoor record when he cleared 6ft. 4⅜in., in a meet here, Saturday.

ESPINOSA WITH CHICAGO CLUB

CHICAGO, (AP)—A. R. Espinosa, former Southern California golf professional, signed as professional at the Medinah Club, Chicago on Saturday. For the last three years he has been professional at the Columbian Country Club.

PICK-UPS

THE Cleveland Indian pitchers, Hudlin and Ferrell, accomplished an unusual feat on Sunday when they defeated the New Orleans Pelicans 1 to 0 and did not allow a hit. According to Manager Peckinpaugh, this is the first time the Indians have ever done this during an exhibition contest, and records show that it is a rare happening for any major-league club.

Ruth, the Yankee veteran, dropped a fly ball while playing against the St. Louis Cardinals several days ago and fans and scribes began to think just when he did this before. The home-run king saved them the trouble, however, when he confessed to a Boston writer that it was the first one he had missed in four years and the fourth in 17 years of major-league playing, which is quite a record.

The Boston Braves are now ahead of the Yankees in their series at St. Petersburg. Manager McKechnie's men have won five contests out of eight played.

Col. J. J. Ruppert, president of the Yankees, has announced that his club will train at St. Petersburg in 1931 for the seventh consecutive season.

Manager D. P. Howley of the Cincinnati Reds displayed his baseball prowess on Sunday against Connie Mack's Athletics, when he called for a double steal which was successful and enough to defeat the champions, 1 to 0. Walker, Red outfielder, scored the run.

TO FORM NEW A. A. U. BRANCH

NEW YORK—The application of a score of New Jersey clubs and athletic organizations to form a New Jersey Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has been acted on favorably by the board of governors of the A. A. U., according to an announcement by Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the national body. A meeting to organize the association and adopt a constitution will take place at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark on April 21.

CADETS NAME FOUR CAPTAINS

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Captains in four sports have been elected by United States Military Academy teams, it is announced by Graduate Manager of Athletics Maj. P. B. Fleming. The new captains and their sports are as follows: Eugene L. Brown of Nashville, Tenn., boxing; Merle L. Fisher, Savannah, Ill., wrestling; William A. Davis, East Orange, N. J., swimming, and John K. Waters, Lutherville, Md., hockey. All the new leaders will be graduated in 1931.

THE COUNTRY CLUB WINS

The Country Club of Hyde Park, Brookline, defeated the Montreal Indoor Tennis Club in their series of indoor tennis matches Saturday and Sunday, 9 to 1.

JOSEPH HALL WINS AT THREE-CUSHIONS

U. S. AMATEUR THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

	Won	Lost	H. R.	B. G.
Joseph Hall	7	0	6	57
M. J. Shimon	4	3	7	61
F. I. Fleming	4	3	9	51
R. B. Harper	4	3	9	49
A. J. Harris	4	3	7	77
J. H. Toledano	2	5	5	84
E. D. Tucker	2	5	5	74
Bernard Fritz	1	6	6	86

FRENCH LICK, Ind. (AP)—The United States amateur three cushion billiard championship returned Saturday to the Pacific Coast. For the third straight time a coast entry won the national title when Joseph Hall of San Francisco, Pacific Coast champion, clinched it here Saturday afternoon by defeating Frank I. Fleming of Champaign, Ill., a former champion, by 50 to 37 in 78 innings.

Hall's high run was 3 against runs of 5 and 4 for Fleming. It was Hall's sixth straight victory. Fleming never seemed able to break through the effective safety of Hall and when points were needed Hall always seemed able to make the count.

In the final game of the tournament Hall defeated M. J. Shimon, 50 to 49, in 62 innings. Hall was trailing at 45 to 49 in the sixtieth and made 3 in the sixty-first and an unfinished 2 in the sixty-second.

Ervin D. Tucker of Dedham, Mass., New England champion, defeated John H. Toledano of New Orleans, southwestern titleholder, by 50 to 45 in 107 innings, the longest game of the tournament. Tucker's high run was 4; Toledano's 3.

Dr. A. J Harris of Chicago, former champion, defeated Tucker in the second afternoon game, 50 to 35 in 83 innings. Dr. Harris had a high run of 6; Tucker 3.

In the third afternoon game, Robert B. Harper of Denver, Rocky Mountain champion, triumphed over Bernard Fritz of Nashville, southeastern champion, by 50 to 42, in 84 innings. Harper's high run was 4; Fritz's 3.

Waldorf RESTAURANTS

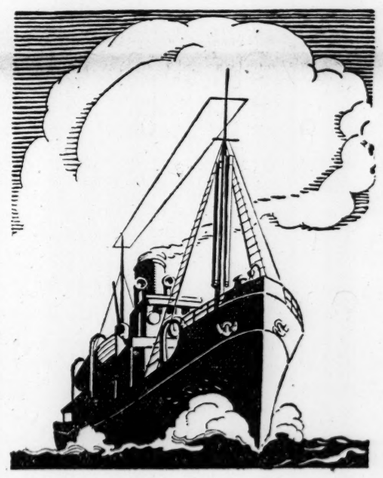
226 Huntington Ave. Boston Across the Park — 1070 Boylston St.

Vegetable Soup with Crackers 15c
Breaded Breast of Lamb, Tomato Sauce, Green Peas, Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 35c
Fried Country Sausage Pattie, Brown Gravy, Apple Sauce, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 35c
Yankee Pot Roast, Hubbard Squash, Browned Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 40c
Fresh Native Rhubarb Pie 10c

147 Restaurants in 45 Cities — 42 In and Around Boston

Adds life and sparkle to every occasion

White Rock
America's Sparkling water



What Price Friday's Dinner?

AT half-past seven Wednesday morning, the price of New England's Friday dinner will be set at the Boston Fish Pier.

The trawlers will be in from the Banks, their holds carrying a precious cargo of sea-food. The weather has already determined the catch—and the catch will now determine the price which the fishermen get—and of course the price which you will pay.

BAY STATE'S RECORD

HERE is a sales record to be proud of. Sixty thousand pounds of fish sold each week in Dept. 30 by one man—by telephone.

Gross sales $4700. Cost of calls $65. Could it be done except by telephone?

To strike a bargain with the fishermen at 7:30 on Wednesday, and have the fish ready for delivery to you on Friday, no matter in what part of New England you may live, is the task of the Bay State Fishing Company, wholesalers of the famous "40 Fathom Fish."

SELLING by telephone is the only solution. Each morning for the first three days of the week this progressive Boston concern calls over 100 wholesale customers in various parts of New England and New York. Prices are given, orders taken, and customers serviced.

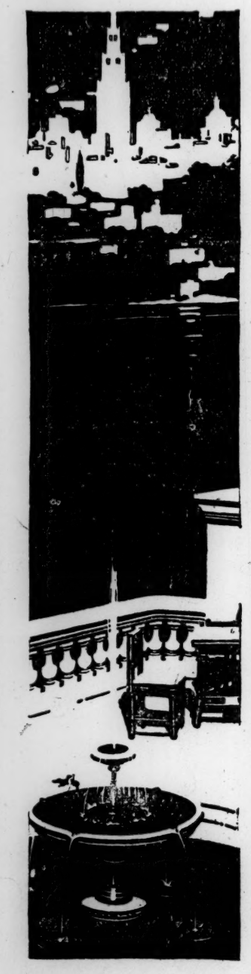
THE handling of perishable goods at fluctuating prices presents a double problem to the business man. We suggest the use of our rapid dependable, economical telephone service in your own sales plans.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

In PETROPOLIS

everyone sleeps later in the morning . . .

PETROPOLIS *is a state of comfort resulting from automatic oil heat as supplied by the Petroleum Heat & Power Company. You can enjoy this happy state for the amount you are now spending to heat your home.*



DAWN comes on wings of silence in Petropolis. No one is astir. Each home is wrapped in gentle warmth, each pillowed head serene. Wakening is a joy in this carefree land. Luxuriously you prepare yourself for whate'er the day holds forth. Happy in mind, happy in body.

Your family deserves this blessing. Petropolis exacts no tax. All its joys are laid at your feet to choose as you will. Come, live in Petropolis. We will show you the way.

The world's largest oil heating organization has made Petropolis possible. All its vast resources, its nation-wide organization, its 27 years of oil heating experience, its 70,000 installations, from coast to coast, its skill developed from 16 years of providing 100% guaranteed oil heat with its own oil in its own great fleets of trucks to its own makes of oil burners, its complete line of burners for every type and size of heating plant—these are the things that have placed oil heat on a new economic basis. The things that bring all the happiness of Petropolis to you sponsored by the Petroleum Heat & Power Company, and the local organization in your city. Get all the facts today.

Since August 19, 1915, Petro equipment has been used in The Christian Science Publishing Society's Building.

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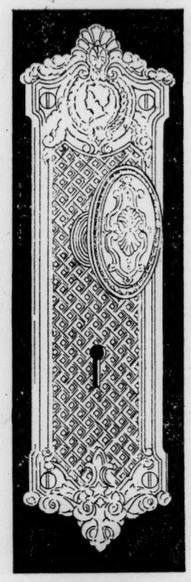

LOUIS XIV ART

as interpreted by

RUSSWIN

RARELY has the ornate been combined with good taste. An outstanding exception is the "Quatorze" period when all France and its artisans, responding to the extravagance of its king and court, created a style of art befitting the "Grand Monarch," Louis XIV. The broken shell, the frondant acanthus leaf and the flowing scroll, ingeniously employed, became symbols of this delicately worked but richly inspired school of design as evidenced by the palace at Versailles. The ascendancy of the fifteenth Louis made but little change in the style sponsored by his august parent, for the "Louis Quatorze" is a living period of design. Today RUSSWIN, after careful selection, has taken the best of this famed period and reproduced it in hardware for the home . . . each design is a faithful interpretation . . . each piece is made of the finest metals, brass and bronze . . . and like all RUSSWIN Hardware will give a lifetime of trouble-free, lasting service and satisfaction. Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company (The American Hardware Corporation, Successor), New Britain, Connecticut —New York, Chicago, London.

R&E RUSSWIN RUSSELL & ERWIN
DISTINCTIVE HARDWARE
Hardware that Lasts—Base Metals of Bronze or Brass

ST. LOUIS FINDS ALL SEASONS IN FLOWER SHOW

Warmth of Spring, Languor of Summer Give Blooms Rich Setting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The warmth of spring, the languor of summer, the cool tranquillity of pines beside a placid pool are captured and held within the walls of the floral display house at Shaw's Gardens, where St. Louis's spring flower show is in session.

Occupying twice the space taken last year, the show is primarily one of cut flowers, although some potted plants are exhibited and the rock garden displayed by L. Bauman, which occupies the niche between the twin stair cases leading to the main floor of the show, introduces the artistry of the landscape gardener.

Here among porus rocks, native to St. Louis County, a tiny stream murmurs its way along mossy banks, reflecting the bright heads of crocus, tulips and anemone, while the dark green of dwarf pine, trailing juniper, and arbor vitae throw an encircling arm of protection 'round the enchanting beauty of the small domain.

Separate booths of retail florists with endless variety of color effects developed with tulips, daisies, daffodils, snapdragons, iris, and lilies banked against artistic backgrounds, are placed at either side of the great room. Massed in the center on a raised platform in baskets and containers are the many entries which are judged each day.

Flowering plants of cineraria, cyclamen, [illegible]nia, begonia, azalea, as well as [illegible]ous plants, and ferns won prizes. Gorgeous roses and carnations shared honors on a special day. Prizes were awarded for shoulder bouquets other than orchids, and for the most original use of flowers as a novelty. The principal prize of $150 for the most artistic arrangement of orchids was won by Joseph Witek, with a handsome entry displaying blooms of unusual size and depth of color against a background of tree trunks and ferns, topped by beautiful sprays in many tones of mauve, tan, and yellow.

A particularly attractive basket of winter beauty carnations, grown and exhibited by the Sanders Nursery, with dainty flush blossoms balanced on fine long stems, captured the blue ribbon in competition with the salmon pink of the popular Laddie and the red of Betty Lou.

Among the roses, the unusual and exotic beauty of the talisman with its golden petals interlined with peach-blush, won admiration, while the dusky red templar and the soft glowing yellow Joanna Hill quite surpassed the premier supreme and the distinctive Claudius Pernet, so popular two years ago: F. H. Weber, with a three-foot basket of templars, won first prize.

MARKET BASKET SAID TO JUSTIFY SOME CURIOSITY

(Continued from Page 1)

termined by use with respect to meat and potatoes.

The purchaser of large quantities, such as the hotel or steamship chef, must depend to some extent upon others to establish standards, since he cannot examine the several hundred items he must purchase in a day, said Laurence I. Graham, trade counselor, who recommended a study of values on the part of the research council. F. J. Schlink, technical director of the Consumers' Research, said that the largest program of research and education ever undertaken in any industrial country would be necessary to re-establish the American consumer in the position from which he has been driven by the action of economic forces.

R. R. Painthorp of the Department of Agriculture traced the march of standardization as it has been set up with respect to dairy products, meats and carload lots of fruit and vegetables. The deterioration of fruit and vegetables in transit makes consumer grading difficult in his opinion.

Advocating a program of research, Miss Alice I. Edwards of the American Home Economics Association declared that it should determine the essential characteristics upon which the specifications for a given commodity should be based, a consciousness of the essential as contrasted with the non-essential features of a commodity, support for reliable qualities and labels, and consumer recognition of the availibility of this information and the habit of using it.

SOVIETS EASE PENALTIES ON NONVOTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

Most observers are dubious how long the more gentle methods will last, though the Daily Express goes so far as to speak of the "abandonment of class war in Russia."

The Daily News Moscow correspondent cites with approval the section of the law which forbids children of persons deprived of civic rights being prescribed on account of their parentage, if employed in "socially useful" work and under 18 in 1925. As an example of what this means he describes the case of a woman whose father, a landowner, and brothers were shot when she was 11 years of age, and she was therefore ineligible for membership in the trade union and was consequently thrown out of all work. She was about to be tried for having entered a union by a trick in order to overcome the disability.

Another recent case was that of a girl, who described her father as a shop assistant and concealed the fact that he was a tradesman before the revolution. For this she was expelled from a medical school, sentenced to three years banishment from Moscow and all other industrial centers as a "class enemy." Comrade Soltz, president of the Supreme Communist Court declared that there are many such cases and asked "whether it is really necessary to penalize young people on account of the past lives of their parents."

American Group Protests Soviets' Religious Policy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities, a non-denominational organization comprised of persons prominent in many fields, has just issued a report arraigning the anti-religious policy of the Soviet Government and declaring that the recent religious persecutions in Russia are increasing prejudice in the United States against establishment of diplomatic relations with that country.

The report calls attention to a section of the Soviet constitution which, it says, provides for religious liberty, and declares that although Russian officials assert that religious freedom exists and that the persons persecuted had violated the law, nevertheless the committee is in possession of copies of laws promulgated by the Soviet Government which prove that the Government itself is directly responsible for the restraint upon religion, which, in effect, violates the constitution.

Reminding the Soviet Government that nations, like individuals, cannot live alone nor defy with impunity the opinion of mankind, the report asserted that whereas American prejudice against diplomatic recognition of Russia had been waning, the Soviet Government's religious persecutions are rapidly crystallizing sentiment unfavorable to the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Hoover Talk Urged With Peace Signers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A joint resolution urging the President to join in consultation with other signatories of the Kellogg-Briand pact to prevent hostilities whenever peace is threatened is proposed by Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York. Procedure to be adopted, it is understood, would be similar to that used in the Sino-Russian clash in Manchuria last December, in which Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, took the initiative in communicating with some 55 adherents of the peace pact.

The resolution reads: "That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to join in consultations with other signatories of the general pact for the renunciation of war in an effort to prevent an outbreak of war whenever in his judgment the peace of the world is endangered by a threatened violation of the said pact."

The proposed resolution would give the Congressional stamp of approval to the President's effort to mobilize world sentiment in behalf of peace in any critical juncture. The procedure instituted in the Manchurian crisis has been likened to a protective alarm, ready to be rung for the quick massing of peace sentiment whenever international conflagration threatens.

U. S. TAX RECEIPTS UNDER EXPECTATIONS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Income tax receipts as of March 20 brought the total for the month up to $460,328,715, a sum about $90,000,000 less than the expected receipts for the entire month. The receipts for March 20 shown in the Treasury statement were $75,475,289, while those for the same day last year totaled $98,779,154.

The total for the month at this date last year was $478,760,685. The continued decrease in daily receipts as compared with those of a year ago were attributable, in the opinion of Treasury officials, to the speed with which the first collections of income taxes for this quarter were cleared by the regional collection offices.

26,501,443 MOTORCARS IN COUNTRY IN 1929

WASHINGTON (AP)—The number of automobiles in the United States increased by more than 2,000,000, or 8 per cent, during 1929 over the previous year, bringing the total number of motor vehicles registered during the past year to 26,501,443.

New York, the Bureau of Public Roads announced, continued to lead other states with 2,269,259 motor vehicles of all kinds. California is second with a registration of 1,974,341 and Ohio third with 1,766,614.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Clara Carter, Fleetwood, N. Y.
Robert Cummins, Dorchester, Mass.
Mrs. J. V. Cummins, Dorchester, Mass.
Mrs. Cora A. Hinsdell.
Barbara Lindquist, Boston, Mass.
Alan Miller, Brookline, Mass.
Charles Gottsman, Mattapan, Mass.
Richard Morrison, Roxbury, Mass.
Frederick Ketridge, Roxbury, Mass.
Hazel Hutchinson, West Roxbury, Mass.
Andrew Gibson, Brighton, Mass.
Norbert Gottsman, Mattapan, Mass.
Martha F. Hutchinson, Roslindale, Mass.
Eva J. Gottsman, Mattapan, Mass.
Philip B. Thompson, Naugatuck, Conn.

Church Edifice in Washington

Reprinted From the Seattle Review

Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, Seattle.

'OLD-TIMERS' REGAIN POWER IN PORTO RICO

Rossy and Sanchez Morales Return to Prominence in Legislature

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Final organization of the two houses of the Porto Rican Legislature has brought back into prominence two old-time political leaders, both of whom were originally members of the island's Republican Party.

In the Senate Luis Sanchez Morales has succeeded Dr. Antonio R. Barcelo as president, while in the House Manuel F. Rossy, speaker of the first Legislature, elected following the establishment of American civil government under the Foraker Act, has returned to the speaker's chair, replacing Jose Tous Soto.

In some ways the return of Mr. Rossy is more spectacular than that of Mr. Sanchez Morales, for since he retired as speaker in 1904 he has not been either continuously or conspicuously in public or political life. He is one of the comparatively few remaining members of the Republican "old guard" that consistently has worked first for American citizenship and then for statehood for Porto Rico. Politically always a Republican, he has shared the fate of his party and frequently failed of election to the Legislature. Recently he has come back, and despite his years he has been looked upon as one of the leaders of the movement about whom opposition to the Barcelo rule was developing.

Serving as a part of the autonomous Spanish Government, established just prior to the Spanish-American War, Mr. Rossy quickly identified himself with the forces which in the early days became known as pro-American, and he was one of the founders of the island Republican Party.

Mr. Sanchez Morales, who now heads the Senate, was also in government service prior to the American occupation in 1898 and he has retained some connection with the insular government almost continuously since, or for more than 30 years, although he has given much time to business and banking. Starting as a Republican, as did Mr. Rossy, Mr. Sanchez Morales remained with that party until jointly Mr. Barcelo and Mr. Tous Soto organized the Alianza prior to the election of 1924. Then he joined the new party. In the recent split between Mr. Barcelo and Mr. Tous Soto, Mr. Sanchez Morales refused to follow Mr. Barcelo out of the Alianza although they have been close personal friends.

In the years since the establishment of civil government Mr. Sanchez Morales has had much legislative experience. For many years he was a member of the Executive Council by presidential appointment and was the only Porto Rican member to serve as president of that group, which served as the upper house of the Legislature prior to the establishment of the elective Senate in 1917. Since then he has been in the Senate. Through former business and banking connections he was widely known throughout the United States.

NEW YORK BUILDING PLANNED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Plans are under way for the erection of a $6,000,000 building at Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street to be known as the Hotel Equipment Building, which is to be used exclusively by firms dealing in hotel and institutional furniture and equipment.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATION

SEATTLE, Wash.—In announcing preparations for the dedication of Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, located at 104th Street and Dayton Avenue, the Seattle Review gives the following short resume of the development of the organization:

"In 1920 a few students of Christian Science decided to hold services on Sunday morning and Wednesday evening.

"Living some distance from the down-town churches these students met in each others' homes for some months.

"During the same year a lot was purchased at 104th Street and Dayton Avenue, on which a temporary structure was erected. At this time a Sunday School was organized.

"In 1924 the organization became a Christian Science Society, a branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

"After five years of growth a larger edifice was decided upon, an adjoining lot having been purchased in the meantime. In 1926 the Society became Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist."

Back Seat Driver Sentence Upheld

WASHINGTON — An automobile owner sitting in the back seat of his car operated by a chauffeur may be convicted of reckless driving, according to a decision rendered by the Alabama Court of Appeals and reported by the legal department of the American Motorists' Association.

Such a machine was driven by a chauffeur at an excessive speed over a public highway and the owner made no protest nor sought in any way to admonish his driver. Both were charged with reckless driving and convicted.

The Court of Appeals in affirming the sentence held the owner guilty although he was not at the wheel. It pointed out that he did nothing to warn the driver.

COSTA RICANS SEEK TARIFF PROTECTION

SAN JOSE, C. R. (By U. P.)—Cabinetmakers and shoe workers have petitioned President Cleto Gonzales Visquez and members of the legislative body to impose a higher duty on furniture and shoes in order to create a greater demand for the local products. Thousands of Costa Ricans are engaged in these two industries.

Practically all furniture made in Costa Rica is of solid mahogany and is made by hand. The quality is far superior to that imported, but iron and brass beds are being imported in considerable quantities. All shoes in Costa Rica are made in small shops by hand, and, although they are of a good quality, most foreigners and the Costa Ricans who can afford them, buy American shoes.

SUGAR MILL OWNERS PROTEST CUBAN TAX

HAVANA (AP)—Cuban sugar mill owners petitioned the Treasury Department March 22 for postponement, until after sales are made, of special 10-cent tax on every bag of refined sugar. The tax was imposed this year.

So far, they say, they have made no arrangement with bankers this season for the financing of the industry, and all growers and grinders are now "confronted with a grave financial problem," for which they place much of the blame on the recently established co-operative exports agency.

Five Foreign Mail Contracts Awarded

WASHINGTON (AP) — With the award March 21 of five ocean mail contracts, Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, brought to $141,500,000 the amount of new ship construction that will be required to carry out the contracts let within the last two weeks.

Contracts awarded were: Baltimore to Hamburg, Germany, via Hampton Roads, to the Roosevelt Steamship Line, New York; New York to Port Limon, Costa Rica, to the United Fruit Company, Boston; New Orleans to Puerto Colombia, the United Fruit Company; San Francisco to Puerto Armuellas, Costa Rica, the United Fruit Company; Tacoma to Valparaiso, Chile, the Grace Steamship Company, New York.

In consideration for the award of three ocean mail contracts the United Fruit Company will be required, he said, to build in American shipyards 50,000 tons of new construction, fully refrigerated and conforming to government specifications.

New 'Ice' Boils at 18° Below Zero

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Discovery of a new refrigerant which, it is held, will bring about a vast improvement in living conditions, has just been announced by the division of industrial and engineering chemistry of the American Chemical Society.

The substance, which was developed in the Dayton (O.) laboratory of the Frigidaire Corporation by Thomas Midgley Jr., discoverer of ethyl gasoline, and Dr. A. L. Henne, Belgian chemist, is to be demonstrated in Atlanta on April 8 at the seventy-ninth meeting of the American Chemical Society.

The refrigerant, as yet unnamed, is a compound of carbon, chlorine and fluorine and is technically known as fluoro-chloro-methane. It is a clear white liquid, boiling at 18 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Commercial production, the announcement said, will probably not be practicable for at least two years.

SO. CAROLINA FAVORS TAX ON CHAIN STORES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A measure providing for a graduated tax on mercantile establishments in South Carolina beginning with $1 for the first store and running up to $300 for the thirtieth store and all additional stores, passed unanimously in the House on second reading.

While the bill includes every type of mercantile establishment in the State, and all will be taxed at least $1, it is particularly aimed at the chain stones owned outside the State.

PLAYGROUNDS REDUCE MISHAPS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Despite the increase in the number of automobiles in New York, fatal motor mishaps to children in 1929 were only 44.8 per cent as many as in 1924, according to a survey by the Community Councils. The statistics were offered to support the councils' statement that more playgrounds would reduce mishaps, as during the last few years more than 300 new playgrounds have been built here.

Soviet Rule Brings Labor Social Gains, Says Observer

(Continued from Page 1)

which by far surpass anything known in Tsarist days. He receives two weeks' vacation with pay, a period which is extended to a month if he is working at an occupation which is especially difficult or harmful. He is insured, without cost to himself, against accident and other forms of misadventure. The long contract, including about 100 points, signed by the trade union and factory management representatives protects his rights in regard to technical working conditions to a greater degree than would have been possible under the old regime, when legal trade-unionism scarcely existed in Russia.

Is work harder or easier in the Kolomna factory now than was the case before the Revolution? The writer received quite contradictory answers to this question from a mild, bearded patriarch with a record of more than 40 years of service in the factory, and from a younger worker, a member of one of the "shock brigades" which are supposed to push up productivity. The patriarch declared that, although working hours were shorter, the pressure on the worker was greater, partly because some of the machinery was showing signs of wear and tear, partly because the piecework rates were constantly being pushed up in the ceaseless campaign to lower costs of production. The younger worker insisted that work was easier now, because the worker's freedom was more respected.

So far as one could judge these apparently contradictory replies proceeded from differing points of view on a changed situation. Under the old system the engineers and foremen could undoubtedly have used rougher methods in driving the workers than would be tolerated today. But now very strong forms of social pressure are used to extract the maximum of muscular energy from the workers. Now there are the pledges of increased output involved in the "Socialist competition" and the "shock brigades"; and one gains the impression that life is made pretty uncomfortable for the proletarian who is reluctant to take these pledges or who fails to live up to them after he does.

A new collectivist discipline has been substituted for what was probably a rather primitive form of capitalist discipline; and while the insults of the pre-war foreman loomed larger in the memory of the younger worker, the veteran of 40 years' experience felt more keenly the pinch of the new Socialist methods of speeding up production.

There was general agreement that the worker read more and was generally more alert intellectually than had formerly been the case and the Kolomna plant, like every large Russian factory, possesses its club as a recreation center, where there are groups in various subjects, from drama to physical training.

The general testimony was to the effect that there was less drunkenness than was the case before the Revolution. Some people attributed this to the workers' higher level of cultural interests, while others suggested that the continuous working week arrangement, under which one-fifth of the workers are free every day, took away some of the temptation to indulge in liquor which was visible when all the workers had the same day off.

The three "key men" in the Kolomna plant, as in all the Soviet factories, are the "Red director," who is responsible for management and production; the head of the factory committee, who is supposed to look after cases in which the collective agreement between the management and the trade union has been broken, and the secretary of the Communist Party yacheika, or local branch, whose function is to guide and stimulate party work at the plant.

As a matter of practice all these three men are almost invariably Communists and hence equally bound to carry out the decisions of the party, and they are all supposed to cooperate closely in the interests of more efficient production. Under a recent ruling the authority of the Red director is made absolute in all questions of factory discipline and production; either of the other "key men" may protest to higher authorities if they feel that the director is pursuing wrong policies, but they may not contradict or oppose his decisions in the plant.

Rumania May Make False News Criminal

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania — Following the passage of a law protecting the royal family from newspaper attacks, Virgil Madgearu, on March 22, on behalf of the Cabinet, urged the immediate passage of a law making it a criminal offense to spread false news endangering the national safety and credit.

The proposal is a sequel to the publication in a Bratianu paper that the Government plans to reduce the gold value of paper currency by half. It is further alleged by Government supporters that a recent Bessarabian revolutionary scare was originated and controlled in Bucharest, not Moscow.

The proposed law would enable the Cabinet to take steps against the perpetrators of any future attempts to overthrow the democratic form of government which is now established in Rumania after so many years' hard struggle.

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BULGAR AUTHOR BRINGS COMFORT TO COUNTRYMEN

Visits Expatriated Dwellers in Dobrudja With Consent of Rumania

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — Cultural co-operation between the literary men of Bulgaria and Rumania is helping to bring the two countries to a better understanding. A recent example of that co-operation was the visit of Dobri Nemiroff, a distinguished Bulgarian novelist, to three of the chief towns in Dobrudja, a province in Rumania which used to belong to Bulgaria and which is inhabited largely by Bulgarians.

Separated from their mother country and from their national culture and subjected to many hardships and much humiliation at the hands of some of the Rumanian officials, these people, who are not less than 200,000 in number, have often felt bitter and discouraged, so this appearance in their midst of a very distinguished writer of their own nationality, who came direct from Sofia, with the hearty approval of the Rumanian officials, was the cause of much rejoicing.

All of Mr. Nemiroff's lectures were very well attended. He has drawn all his inspiration and most of his material from purely native sources. He brings before his readers and hearers the Bulgarians of 50 or 60 years ago, who were all peasant people under the domination of the Turks.

He has made a very careful study of the Bulgarian folk songs and reads them with unusual eloquence and appreciation. Everything that has been preserved in the hearts of the masses through centuries and is prized by a patriarchal nation as a common heritage is given new life in the stories and lectures and recitations of Mr. Nemiroff, so it was especially appropriate for him to go to this Bulgarian province in Rumania to bring his countrymen there into touch with the activities from which they felt cut off.

And it was noteworthy that the government of Juliu Maniu was not afraid to have these people renew their national ties and again become happily conscious of their national origin. If these persons can remain good Bulgarians and at the same time become loyal Rumanian citizens their minority problem will be on the way to solution.

After Mr. Nemiroff had finished his lectures in Dobrudja he came to Bucharest, where he was very well received, and a few days later a very prominent Rumanian literary man gave a lecture here before a large audience of prominent Rumanians on Bulgarian culture and literature.

The P. E. N. Club has been largely instrumental in bringing about this very helpful co-operation.

GOOD WILL, NOT PACT IS GENERAL'S ADVICE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Let us be friends with the Germans. Let us be real friends. Then neither of us need be nervous," said Sir Ian Hamilton, British leader in the Gallipoli campaign of 1915, at a dinner given in London, by the newly formed Anglo-German Association of that city.

"Each of our nations," Sir Ian went on to say, "has learnt to respect the courage and tenacity of the other. We need no treaties—what we want is a friendly feeling. What we want to build upon is confidence in one another, not fear of one another; for fear always is the prompter of war, and confidence gives calm."

RUMANIA TO AWARD BIG PRIZES FOR BOOKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The Rumanian Academy will soon distribute prizes amounting to approximately 500,000 lei among the authors of the best books appearing in Rumania last year. The largest prize is 100,000 lei and the smallest 2500. Seventy writers have formally entered the contest and their books have been distributed among three committees, where they will be judged.

Generally speaking the Rumanians are extensive readers and attend serious lectures in large numbers. In Bucharest there are three very large and thriving book stores, two excellent libraries and the most beautiful lecture hall in the Balkans. Hundreds of thousands of copies of the works of contemporary authors have been sold.

PLANS TO REBUILD LONDON SLUM AREA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Corporation of London recently approved an arrangement between the Bridge House Estates Committee and the City of London Electric Lighting Company for the clearance of a slum area in Southwark.

The corporation came into possession of part of the area in connection with the St. Paul's Bridge project. Now that the bridge scheme has been abandoned, an arrangement has been made which will enable the corporation to re-house the inhabitants on the site. The scheme affects 74 houses, and the cost will be shared between the Bridge House Estates and the electric light company.

JOHNSON SOCIETY HOLDS FIRST DINNER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The first annual dinner of the Johnson Society was held here recently. J. F. Green presided in the absence of G. K. Chesterton, the president.

Proposing the toast of the "society," the chairman said the fame of Dr. Johnson was constantly on the increase. In addition to the Johnson Club, which began the modern revival, there were kindred societies at Johnson's native place, Lichfield, and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was educated. What had made Johnson live more than his writings, however, was his character. It was Johnson, the man, before all else that they so much admired, he added.

PLANS MOVING STUDIOS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Andrew O'Connor, the American sculptor whose bust of Abraham Lincoln was much admired by those who attended its recent unveiling at the Royal Exchange, is contemplating, it is stated, transferring his studios from Paris to London.

Ruler of New Brunswick Appears in New Uniform

MAJ.-GEN. HUGH H. McLEAN

Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick wore the full dress court uniform of a King's Counsel for the first time at the opening of the New Brunswick Legislature at Fredericton.

ADVERTISING PROVES AID TO EMPLOYMENT

Liverpool to Push Publicity for City as Way to Helping Workless

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Plans to push the advertising of Liverpool—its commercial, industrial and shipping facilities as a city and port and the desirability of Liverpool and its environs as a place to live—were agreed to at a recent meeting of all the leading business men when it was decided to raise additional funds for the purpose.

According to F. J. Marquis, chairman of the Liverpool Organization, more than 5000 persons have been brought to Liverpool and given steady employment as a result of these civic activities. He warned against the danger of under-advertising and said:

"To spend too little on advertising is a waste of all the money you spend. Advertising must be followed up, and a solitary effort cannot produce results.

"If we are provided with adequate means and allowed to spend £10,000 over the next few months, we could make an amazing difference to the problem of unemployment on Merseyside."

Many leading firms have doubled their subscriptions to the Liverpool Organization in consequence of the meeting's appeal and it is expected that the Lord Mayor will take additional steps to further the work.

1929 MOROCCO TOURIST SEASON BREAKS RECORD

Cause Attributed to New Roads, Railway Extensions and Automobiles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Morocco's tourist season last year was a record one, states the British Department of Overseas Trade report. This is largely attributable to the great extension of railways and roads and the increase in automobiles.

The country is becoming an increasingly popular touring ground for both British and American citizens and, now that the Atlas Mountains have been pierced by vertical roads this popularity will no doubt continue. Road travel by the public cars is cheap, 60 miles costing only 20 francs.

Tangier has lost its trade with the Spanish zone, so it must rely more and more on its unique tourist attractions, though when the harbor is completed a considerable transit trade with the French zone may be expected.

Referring to the large phosphate output and the revenue which the state now derives from it the report mentions that a new field is about to be opened between the present one and the port of Saffi, and that a railway is being laid to connect with the port.

On the subject of petroleum, the report explains that the Franco-Moroccan Government has, in conjunction with a Belgian company, formed a commercial enterprise to prospect for and handle such discoveries under the name of the "Societe Cheriffienne de Petroles." This company has acquired the rights and claims of a former company called the "Societe des Recherches et Forages."

A peculiar position has arisen regarding wheat. Moroccan products are admitted into France duty free, or at reduced duties; hard wheat, which did not much compete with the French product, being on the free list. The European colonists, however, introduced soft wheats, and there having been a bumper harvest during the past two years, it caused the French farmer to demand a soft wheat tax. Finally, what really was dreaded was found to be the idea that American wheat would be shipped to Morocco and then enter France duty free, or be consumed in Morocco and so release local supplies. Consequently import of American wheat was forbidden.

Turning to the Spanish zone, which covers an area of some 10,000 square miles only, the report states that the whole country is now peaceable, but the people are impoverished and trade has fallen. An extensive road construction program is in progress as well as further development of the port of Melilla.

GLASGOW DISCUSSES SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The raising of school age to 15, the provision of maintenance allowances, and the reduction of the age for entering into unemployment insurance to 15 were advocated by Hugh B. Guthrie, president of the Educational Institute of Scotland, at the annual business meeting of the Lanarkshire Association of the institute.

Mr. Guthrie said he would have liked to see the education authorities more active in bringing pressure to bear in government circles to obtain immediate legislation. The institute was doing everything in its power to convince the Government of the necessity for such legislation.

TASMANIAN TIN SLUMP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tasmania—Owing to the big drop in the price of tin the Mount Bischoff mine at Waratah, Tasmania, suspended operations. When the mine closed down the price of tin was £184 per ton, and it is interesting to note that the mine's most prosperous days were when the metal was only £50 per ton. Lower grade ore and the increased cost of production have told their tale.

Africans Adopting Systems of Europe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. Af. — Professor Barnard, in a vacation lecture at the University of South Africa at Cape Town, declared that every European in South Africa today is consciously or unconsciously taking part in a prodigious social experiment—the replacement of African tribal culture by the civilization which they call Western and European, but which was rapidly becoming the civilization of the world.

The African peoples, he stated, are gradually adopting European civilization, and in the end, whatever means we may take to avoid it, they will eventually take over the civilization of the West. Two things only can prevent it, and neither of them represents a chance upon which a policy can legitimately be based. The one is that the African race may become extinct, and the other that European civilization might disintegrate before the process of bringing the native completely under its influence is complete.

It was for the European to see that in the process of acquiring civilization the African did not wreck both himself and the white man.

Scots Commemorate Women's Suffrage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—At the annual dinner held by the Glasgow Society for Equal Citizenship and the Glasgow Women's Citizens' Association (Amalgamated) to commemorate the passing of the Representation of the People Act of 1918 in Glasgow recently, Miss Francis Melville, mistress of Queen Margaret College, proposed the toast of the pioneers of the suffrage movement.

Ex-Bailie Mrs. Barbour said they could not underestimate what the pioneers of the suffrage movement had done, not only for women, but for mankind generally. The elimination of war was the hope and desire of the women of all parties.

Mrs. MacAndrew spoke of the necessity of good citizenship. This she thought had been better realized by women since they received the vote.

Miss Nan Rodger said that the voting system was the most undemocratic in the world, despite the fact that the country was to a certain degree democratic. As a young voter herself, she was of the opinion that the vote should not be given to women or men, until they reached the age of 25.

LONDON TO BETTER LINE TO SOUTHEND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A scheme of the London Midland Scottish Railway for the improvement of the line from London to Southend at a cost of £750,000 includes the provision of new passenger stations at Leigh-on-Sea and Chalkwell, and the conversion of Gale-street Halt into a regular station.

Additional lines, which will be electrified, will be laid down between Barking and Dagenham. There will also be alterations to the Dagenham, Upminster, and Pitsea stations.

PORTUGAL SHOWS ANXIETY OVER LANGUAGE ISSUE

Mutilating of the Native Tongue Is Viewed With Apprehension

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON — Portuguese academic opinion is showing anxiety regarding the changes with which the Portuguese language is threatened by certain reformers across the Atlantic, since the discussion and approval by the Brazilian Academy of Letters, last November, of the orthographical reform of the Portuguese language.

The newspapers, too, are looking askance at what is here considered an attempt to mutilate the mother tongue, which throughout centuries of general upheavals, wars and political changes, has survived untouched, apart from minor alterations, freely accepted and indorsed.

Weighing the pros and the cons, Prof. Agostinho de Campos, a learned philologist and member of the Portuguese National Academy of Science, whose voice has frequently been raised to protest against the mutilating of his native tongue in Portugal, does not wish Brazil to fall into the same error. Professor de Campos freely admits the adoption of a simplified orthography, more in accord with the exigencies of modern stress of life, as already used in Portugal, Spain and Italy, but only when these alterations do not break through Latin traditions.

Besides Professor Agostinho de Campos, another master of the Portuguese language, the old historian-poet, Lopes de Mendonca is calling attention to this grave menace to the Portuguese tongue, in Brazil, where at least one newspaper is already published with the new method. The well-known purist shows the danger of the isolation of the Portuguese language, should the "phonetic" system supported by the Brazilian academicians be pursued, at a moment when international policy tends toward creating facilities for the interchange of intellectual communication between nations.

These champions of their mother tongue maintain that to write a language as it is spoken, throughout an immense territory, such as Brazil, will inevitably lead to the formation of a variety of dialects, and culminate in the creation of a "phonetic anarchy."

9000 MILES OF FARMS BOUGHT IN QUEENSLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl.—Cattle stations covering 9000 square miles, and carrying about 100,000 head of cattle and 2300 horses have been purchased from the Government of Queensland by a group of operators for the purpose of raising Shorthorns.

Companies have been formed to control the stations. Owing to the recent bountiful rains, prospects for the coming season are highly promising.

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ATTRACTIVE CONNOR HAT in a fine quality fur felt, with the new embroidered crown and brim and finished at back with a bow of felt. Shades of Fleshtint, Lido Blue, Linen Blue, Butter Yellow, Spanish Violet, Sprig, Beach Sand, Rosemint, Toro Red, Navy, Custard and Black. Available in sizes 6⅞, 6⅞ and 7⅛. PRICE EACH 21 9 ($5.30)

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FARM COALITION WITH DEMOCRATS SOUGHT IN HOUSE

Group Would Force Vote on Each Tariff Schedule Before Conference

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Under the leadership of John J. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority leader, a movement has been started in the House to effect a Democratic-farm bloc coalition to force a vote on each schedule of the tariff bill as it comes from the Senate, before the measure goes to conference.

Republican House leaders plan to send the bill to conference without permitting House action on individual provisions. They have agreed to withhold sending the measure immediately to conference when it comes from the Senate, according to C. William Ramseyer (R.), Representative from Iowa, leader of the farm bloc.

The few days' delay that the Republican leaders are willing to grant, Mr. Ramseyer stated, are in response to his urgent plea that the House membership be given a little time to study the Senate measure and to decide their viewpoint. Beyond this however, Republican leaders refused to go. They insist that the measure be sent to conference and that the House act formally on the bill only after it has come from the hands of the conferees.

Mr. Garner, in urging a Democratic-farm bloc alliance to force a vote before conference, points to the fact that the House passed its tariff bill under "a gag rule," and that it was not allowed to ballot on individual schedules.

This move in the House has been under consideration for some time. With the Senate preparing for the final vote on the tariff bill, Mr. Garner's proposal now faces the test. Republican leaders are confident that they can send the measure direct to conference without intermediate consideration.

They base their optimism on the conviction that many Democratic members, as well as those of the farm bloc, prefer for political reasons to avoid record votes on individual schedules.

Mr. Garner is determined to make his motion and announced that he will do so when the question of fixing procedure on the bill comes before the House.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The talking firm "Disraeli" is showing very successfully at the Marble Arch Pavilion, and a British audience eagerly accepts this American version of the story of a great British statesman, for British Disraeli undoubtedly was, though not altogether English. The film is certainly a real romance, much fiction founded upon very little fact. Disraeli's momentous deal for England in Suez Canal shares is certainly historical fact, though the manner in which it is brought about in this film, and in Louis N. Parker's play, upon which the film is largely based, is obviously fictitious. However, it makes an excellent dramatic situation, which English audiences are quite prepared to believe and accept.

The photography, dressing and direction generally are good, especially the scenes of the interior of the House of Commons, and the exteriors of Downing Street and Hughenden, Lord Beaconsfield's Buckinghamshire home; indeed, the exterior of the famous No. 10 Downing Street is a very faithful reproduction of the somewhat dowdy original. But it is to be hoped the interior is not, and surely the Russian Embassy in London was never quite as here shown, either inside or outside.

The character of "Dizzy" is capitally portrayed by George Arliss, alike in appearance and rendering. Gladstone is not quite the familiar figure, being too burly and too like John Bull. The film as a whole is a very effective romance, always entertaining but occasionally ridiculous.

At the Alhambra "Atlantic" is succeeded by "Elstree Calling," a complete talkie revue, an interesting and on the whole successful experiment. It consists of a series of selections from a popular stage revue, "The House That Jack Built," now running at the Adelphi Theater; also interpolated sketches and vaudeville acts by stage and screen stars. Of the former undoubtedly the best are the beautifully danced and well-sung duet by Jack Hulbert and Helen Burnell, and Cicely Courtneidge in an amusing song and dance, "I've Fallen in Love." Of the vaudeville turns, Will Fyffe is a fine Scots comedian as rich in quiet humor and artistic repose, if not in voice, as Harry Lauder. The wonderful dancing of the Three Eddies is not, however, seen at its best on the screen. Of the sketches, the best is a skit on Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford in "The Taming of the Shrew," by Donald Calthrop and Anna May Wong. It is a clever parody, played with great verve.

Teddy Brown cleverly plays his xylophone and other instruments, and prances about with that amazing lightness of touch, both of foot and hand, often found in huge persons. Amusing connecting threads throughout the revue were well played by Tommy Handley, as a radio announcer; Gordon Harker, a television enthusiast, who gets his machine to work only when Tommy is saying good-night, and Donald Calthrop, as a would-be Shakespearean reciter, never allowed to get to work at all.

C. F. A.

Ford Gives Work on Contracts to Outside Plants

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—Reports that a large part of the work heretofore done in certain departments of the Ford Motor Company was being let out on contract to outside firms, brought from Henry Ford, March 23, the statement that the company never was committed to the policy of producing in its own plants everything that went into Ford cars and trucks.

More than 2300 firms throughout the United States supply the Ford Motor Company, M. Ford said. Business throughout the country is aided by this policy of decentralizing manufacture, he added. Asked whether employment in the parent plants here had been reduced by the discontinuance of certain departments, he said:

"We inquired particularly into that before we acted. Thus far the men have been kept at other work as far as possible and that means practically every man was retained in employment."

The plan has not only effected economies in production, according to another official of the company, but has served to spread employment.

LONDON SUSPECTS PLANET IS COMET

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Suggestion that the celestial object discovered at the Lowell Observatory in Arizona may be a comet instead of a new planet was put forward by Dr. J. Jackson, senior assistant astronomer at the Royal Greenwich Observatory and published in the Times. Dr. Jackson says Dr. Knox Shaw, Oxford astronomer, holds the same view and adds that a telegram, "just received from Berlin simply describes the object as 'comet Lowell.'" Dr. Jackson concludes his letter by saying:

"In any case we can congratulate the Lowell Observatory on the discovery of a very unusual object. It may, of course, actually be a planet, but until such is proved, it seems more reasonable to treat it as a comet, especially as the object found appears to have a volume only about one-fiftieth of that predicted."

'Y' FUND CAMPAIGN UNDER WAY TONIGHT

The annual budget-balancing canvass of the Boston Y. M. C. A. will start at 6 p. m. tonight with a dinner to over 300 volunteers, who comprise the canvassing group, at the Samuel Johnson Memorial Gymnasium, Huntington Avenue Branch.

From March 24 to April 4 these canvassers, who include many prominent business and professional men of Boston, will endeavor to raise $146,978. The canvass will be under the direction of W. J. Davidson.

The Boston & Maine Minute Man Orchestra, under the direction of S. J. Trudeau, will play during the dinner. All of the captains will be introduced, and information and instruction for the canvassers will be given out. The entire Huntington Avenue Branch building will be open for inspection by the volunteer workers.

The money to be raised is approximately 10 per cent of the total budget of the local association for the year. The average amount of public contributions required by Y's throughout the United States is 24 per cent.

Garden Movement Brings Happier Home Life to French Factory and Mine Workers

Reproduced by Permission

WORKINGMEN'S HOMES AT ST. ANDRÉ, FRANCE

CHICAGO IS NEAR END OF ITS LACK OF TAX REVENUE

Property Reassessment Finished—Shows $500,000,000 Shrinkage

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Taxless Chicago will soon be able to collect taxes again and the problem it has had of running government without the normal tax money will be ended.

Completion of the major part of the reassessment of property, which delayed real estate taxes, is announced. It shows a reduction in valuations of Chicago property amounting to around $500,000,000.

Apparently the 1928 taxes which should have been collected last April will be made payable during the latter part of next May and June. By this prospective schedule July 1, 1930, will become the deadline, instead of the normal one of May 1, 1929.

The decrease of something like $500,000,000 in real estate valuations in Chicago will mean a cut in tax bills for a great many taxpayers, who have had their assessments reduced, it is reported by tax experts. However, there will be disappointments as well as gladness.

Where property was under-assessed, it has been brought up to the general level according to the plan of the reassessment. Consequently such taxpayers as paid too little will find the new system has added to their tax bills.

The first practical step in renovation came in an appraisal of every piece of property in the entire county. It was an enormous job. The Board of Assessors then went over the figures. Now it has finished its work and turned the task over to the Board of Review. Changes may be made by this board and the final figures for Chicago will not be known until it completes its revision. Usually it reduces valuations rather than enlarging them. The Board of Review may finish early in May. This would indicate a rather unexpectedly quick termination of the tax question.

The new assessment holds for the taxes of 1928, 1929, and 1930. Another new assessment must be made in 1931. This will be a minor job.

Tax valuations in the county outside of Chicago have been raised in the aggregate a large amount. Much of the amount of the decrease in Chicago valuations has been transferred to the county outside Chicago which it has been often charged was under-assessed.

UNTRIED BOOTLEGGERS SUMMONED TO COURT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—Alleged bootleggers, arrested three and four years ago, but never tried, are disillusioned if they think the Government has forgotten about them.

Prosecution was delayed for various reasons and it was thought that the cases would be dropped. But two inspectors from the Department of Justice have examined the books of Oliver D. Burden, district attorney, in Syracuse, who has sent notices to the alleged bootleggers ordering them to appear in Federal Court in Syracuse on April 4.

French Housing Law Provides 'Farm' Apartments in Industrial District

Nord Department, Damaged During War, Rehabilitated and Developed as 'Garden City'—Homes Cost Only $1200

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The visitor to France who wishes to study the astonishing "garden city" movement which is sweeping the country could do no better than go to the Nord Department. This district is the principal mining center and also of outstanding importance as an industrial center. It is a low-lying area of factories and fields which runs many miles along the Belgian frontier to the English Channel.

The measure known as the Loucheur Housing Law has provided in part funds for the construction of homes in addition to the rehabilitation of the whole area, which was heavily damaged during the war. It was a bill passed in 1919 which brought the Nord Department back to normal appearance in the matter of new mine pits, cottages and factories. The recent Loucheur law, however, has added thousands of new dwellings. In all, 2389 houses will be ready for occupancy owing to this act, and apart from the commercial side it has stirred up countless families to a new appreciation of home life with gardens.

A typical garden city is the one at St .Andre with quaint little facades to the cottages and long strips of vegetable and flower gardens behind them. The cost of each, including ground, is about $1200, and the annual rent would be approximately $280. Throughout France today such communities are being created and the factory or mine worker is moving into happier living conditions.

Women Make Plea to Parley for Peace

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sections of the Women's International League from the Irish Free State, Hungary, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, and Bulgaria have joined those of Great Britain, the United States, France, and Japan in approaching the members of the five delegations to the London five-power conference with an earnest plea for tangible reductions of naval armaments.

The message from the Bulgarian women points out that while Bulgaria was disarmed by the peace treaties, the victorious powers have not kept their promise to disarm also. From Denmark, the message runs: "Women all over the world are eagerly watching your decisions and trust this conference of men will keep us in mind and consider the price we, as mothers, may have to pay if you do not succeed in settling the question of naval armaments in such way as will remove the fear and distrust now prevailing among the nations."

Emperor Inspects Tokyo's Rebuilding

TOKYO (AP)—The capital on March 24 began a three-day celebration in commemoration of the reconstruction of Tokyo and the obliteration of scars of the earthquake and fire of Sept. 1, 1923, which were officially pronounced completed after 6½ years' work and an expenditure of 739,000,000 yen (about $369,500,000).

The feature of the first day's celebration was Emperor Hirohito's journey of inspection through the restored areas, a five-hour tour of 22 miles along new and elaborately decorated boulevards.

The 739,000,000 yen reconstruction cost represents only the government expenditures, including the remapping and paving of the street system, construction of some 400 new bridges and 177 new primary schools, and excluding the billions of yen spent in private enterprise to restore the homes, shops and offices which were destroyed.

200 Delegates Attend Employment Parley

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The first national conference under the auspices of the Industrial Welfare Society on employment management took place here on March 21 and was attended by nearly 200 delegates. Visitors from India, Austria and Russia were present.

Robert R. Hyde, director of the society, described the German "Dinta" organization, the motto of which was "The right man in the right place." He had been advised, Mr. Hyde said, that the conference should deal with unemployment rather than employment, but from a "selling" viewpoint it was wiser to focus attention on the millions of people actually engaged in producing, instead of emphasizing the weekly percentage of the workless. The British Labor Ministry inquiry last year disclosed the fact that the proportion of unemployed in Great Britain for 12 months did not exceed 5 per cent and if coal mining were excluded only 2½ per cent.

A. P. Young, manager of the British Thomson-Houston Company's Rugby Works, said there was a growing recognition of the fundamental importance of the human factor, and that the rationalization process would not solve the difficulties unless the human factors' demands were also completely satisfied.

Percy A. Best, managing director of Shoolbred's Company, said that if the school-leaving age were raised he believed an extra year should be given in teaching the splendid history, romance and service of commerce throughout the ages rather than devoting it to technical training.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS PREPARING FOR NATIONAL CENSUS

Reliable Data Expected to Be Gained for First Time Since War

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Preliminary arrangements for the national census throughout Czechoslovakia, in December, 1930, are now being made. Important as such an event is in all states, it attains even greater importance in such a state as this, where there are a number of nationalities living side by side to whom the question of percentage of population is of vital importance for the determination of the extent of language rights in schools, law courts and general administration, for the minorities.

In general outlines, the census form will differ little from that of the last census of 1921. Under the heading "religion" it will now be possible to declare oneself "konfessionslos," that is, not belonging to any particular religious sect, and it is expressly stated that no pressure is exerted on this point; to obtain definite information as to the progress toward literacy in the backward provinces of Slovakia and Ruthenia, questions regarding knowledge of reading and writing have been inserted.

Public discussion has ranged around the question of how nationality is to be decided. According to the census form it states that each person can claim only one nationality and that this is determined according to his "Muttersprachee," or the language that he knows best. In general, this settles the matter, but here there are many to whom Czech and German, Slovak and Magyar, are equally well known, since they have spoken both languages from their youth up, while in the case of the Jews, in East Slovakia and Ruthenia, Hebrew or Yiddish will be recognized officially.

Citizens of a uni-national state can scarcely realize the difficulties which such a problem presents in a state such as this one, however honest may be the intentions of the authorities. When, too, as was so often the case in pre-war central Europe, political considerations were allowed to enter into statistical matters, the accuracy of the data obtained could not be called reliable.

Even the last Czechoslovak census of 1921 was undertaken at a time too near the end of the war to be able to say that conditions had become normal. The census of December next will, therefore, be the first occasion upon which absolutely reliable data can be obtained, both by the student and by the administrator, and the importance of such means much, particularly to the German and Magyar minorities within the republic itself.

College Costs Set at $9200 in Survey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STORRS, Conn.—A survey made by the Connecticut Agricultural College on the cost of a college education, shows that four years of collegiate study cost about $9200 a student. This takes into consideration college fees, contributions by the state and federal governments, and the loss each student incurs by lack of earnings. The greatest expense, according to the figures, is the loss of earnings. Conservative estimates place this sum at around $100 a month.

The expense in fees for each student is estimated at about $750 a year. The state and other governmental agencies contribute approximately $650 a student. The above two figures, combined with the possibility of earning $900, bring the total to $2300 a year for each student.

Every time a student cuts a class he is cheating himself out of approximately $3.10 worth of education. The cost to the student for flunking a course which yields three credits a semester is $186.

The average number of credits carried by a student during a college year is 37. If the student passes the 37 credits the cost to the student is slightly over $62 for each credit.

TRINIDAD GOVERNOR ARRIVES

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, B. W. I. (By U. P.)—Sir Alfred Hollis, with Lady Hollis and their daughter, arrived from England March 22. Sir Alfred was escorted to the Government House, where he was sworn in as Governor of Trinidad and Tobago Islands for the five-year term.

UNEMPLOYMENT INVESTIGATION IS ADVOCATED

Ware Representative Says Massachusetts Situation Worst Since 1914

Careful investigation of the unemployment situation in Massachusetts, now more serious than at any time in recent years, was urged by Roland R. Sawyer, Representative from Ware, before the Joint Rules Committee of the House.

"Reports of labor unions in Massachusetts show an average of 7½ per cent unemployment among union members in the years 1908 to 1922," he said. "The same records show an average of 16 per cent from 1922 to 1927. It is now even greater. The bureau of research says there was an average of 4,250,000 workers out of jobs from 1920 to 1927. The jobless men and women are our most pressing problem at this very minute. Not since 1914 has the situation been so bad, perhaps it is worse than at that time.

"In 1921, following the war prosperity, we had 30 men with an income of $1,000,000 a year; in 1928 we had 30 men with an income of over $5,000,000 a year and 500 men with an income of $1,000,000. Yet the same period was marked by increasing losses among the workers. Something is wrong. Let us do our best to get at facts in this State.

"Mass production is throwing skilled workers from their jobs daily. The modern factory scraps both machinery and workers with frightful waste. No subject so demands careful inquiry and the most serious consideration as this question of unemployment. The man out of a job is the greatest of industrial tragedies. Unemployment is seldom the fault of the individual worker. Every normal person is happier when working than when loafing."

DR. BROUGHER ACCEPTS CALL

The Rev. Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher of Oakland, Calif., has accepted the unanimous invitation of Tremont Temple congregation to become its pastor, and will assume the duties of that office in May, it is announced by officials of the temple. Former pastorates filled by the Rev. Dr. Brougher include Temple Baptist Church, Los Angeles.

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THE HOME FORUM

Contemporary Statesmen and Literature

FOUR years ago I wrote in this column concerning "The Literary Likings of Statesmen." A year later this was followed by a study of what happens "When Statesmen Take to Writing." And now I see that there is more than can be said relative to both aspects of this relationship. The tide of affairs which men call politics bears all its sons away. Four years is long enough to make and unmake a President of the United States. In that brief span of time dictators have come and gone; governments have been overturned; cabinets have risen and fallen to rise and fall again. Endlessly changing in personnel we have a procession that makes for—ah, that is the question.

Partisans have their ready answer according to who happens to be in power. I have listened often and learned little from what they usually have to say. For myself I have a way of evaluating them which has worth for me. It is that I might know what relation these makers of our civilization have to that which is called culture. When, in some of our cities, I have seen what politics has become, and what politicians are, I find my method justified. Unless the acknowledged legislators of the world are aware of the presence and power of the acknowledged legislators concerning whom Shelley said some things I have not much hope for the thing they build.

Since the time of the writing of my previous articles I have collected those incidental references to these things which I have happened upon in my reading. The accumulation of material has not piled up in just the way I would wish if I allowed myself the luxury of wishing. In this connection, however, one must follow one's findings, and not one's fancy. These tell a strange story. Most of the material which I have clipped I find has to do with statesmen who are other than American. When it comes to the literary likings and writings of our American statesmen some curious facts begin to emerge. Generally speaking they have little to say about these things. I have spoken to friends about this fact, asking for their interpretation. Usually it is to the effect that they say little about their literary likings because it is not expected that politicians have any specific relation to literature. I think the essential reason goes deeper than this. Statesmen in the Old World take pleasure in speaking of their literary likings. Many of them aspire to be makers of literature. But here, in the United States, it seems to be different. I wonder if the reason is not somewhat along these lines. In this developing country men have ever been **living in the presence of the necessity of building a civilization. The thoughts of men are molded by the nature of their tasks. "Books," said Emerson, "are for the scholar's idle times." Then how much more true** this must be for the politician's similar hours. Civilizations are not built by book-reading stay-at-homes. The times demanded the man of action. It therefore has seldom been convenient in the United States for the politician to stress his literary likings.

One can easily verify this by glancing through the many books of reminiscences concerning contemporary statesmen. Usually they tell of the book-learning of their subject with regard to the days of his youth. But when they come to man's estate and the statesman's office there are other things to talk about. Sometimes I think that the omission is due to the fact that the writer has not thought to ask regarding the literary likings of his subject because he was so concerned to be able to tell the world what porridge the statesman had for breakfast. I can think of two men who have within recent years been prominent in the politics of their country of whom far more was known about the hats they wore than of the books they read. It has been said that it hurts a man in politics to be "too literary." Often they have good taste, but the story of their literary likings is one that must wait to be told. I suppose that some day men will be saying that Coolidge and Hoover were, in their day, men of letters as were all their fathers before them.

On the other hand I have my suspicion that, with regard to some who hold high office in the councils of the nation there is little to tell either now or in the future. Willis Thompson tells the story of the gathering of a symposium from the country's greatest men of their favorite quotation from Shakespeare. "The answers covered an incredibly wide range. Only one class turned in, invariably, the same quotation; it was the politicians." As a result of a long experience with politicians Thompson came to the conclusion that "their poetical granary consists of Bryant's Thanatopsis for eulogistic occasions, and the advice of Polonius, as constituting pretty much the whole of Shakespeare."

This, of course, is an exaggeration, yet how pointed with accuracy. On the other hand one recalls the massive works of the late Senator Beveridge with his "Life of John Marshall" and the "Life of Lincoln" as evidence that among the contemporary statesmen of our time there are those who can write that which is literature. In this connection one can study Calvin Coolidge with profit. Thompson devotes a chapter to Coolidge in which he considers "Coolidge the Stylist." It is worth something to have this said about one's style: "The Attic style is not popular at present and has no masters except Coolidge." As an Academy student **Coolidge took interest in the poetry of Homer, the orations of Demosthenes. It is interesting to read that Hoover in youth read "the Waverley** novels from cover to cover; then Thackeray, Dickens, and Shakespeare. The urge for romance appeased, he took to history." Since then he has been making it.

Apart from Coolidge, strangely enough, American statesmen in recent days have not had, so far as my reading goes, much said about their literary likings. With regard to the statesmen in other lands this has not been the case. MacDonald comes to our shores and tells us that he is a reader of "The Roadmender." Those who have read this volume concerning his wife say that he is not only a man of letters; he is also a maker of literature. Very interesting is the British custom of electing from time to time some prominent statesman to fill the Lord Rector's chair at some university. Then comes the opportunity for that statesman to talk about literature. I may not be enthusiastic about the politics of Stanley Baldwin; but when I see mention of something that he has said about literature I never fail to read the news item through. And Mussolini! In his saxophonic autobiography I found a note, clear as a flute's melodious sound, when he said that he was indebted to Dante. And Clemenceau! I am not thinking of his Memoirs but of his work on "Claude Monet: the Water Lilies." I know of this work only through a review which finishes wistfully, — "One wishes that some of our American politicians had the old Tiger's genuine relish for painting." Somewhere I have seen a writer indulge the fancy of what would have happened to Hoover if he could have been led into a friendship with Picasso. If we remember that there are more unacknowledged legislators in the world than poets the point of this fancy will readily be seen. This is a worth-while relationship that should be fostered, the fraternizing of the acknowledged legislators with the unacknowledged ones.

Of one contemporary statesman only have I read of the direct opposite of this. Of Trotzky, Tomlinson has recently written that he "with sure instinct for any danger that threatens the new order which a revolution has established turns on the poet." Perhaps at the last men will find that there is a power in poetry which outlives the working of vicious propaganda. Progress is with those who are for literature, not against it. I have hope of a statesman who, in addition to the attention which he must give to politics as an acknowledged legislator, can find time to know the unacknowledged legislators who build into the hearts of men the ideals which, later, come to manifestation in and through the work of the politician who did not forget to take notes from books as well as get votes from men.

F. S.

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The O'Donoghue

Any boat will answer, but the choice of a boatman is vital. It should fall upon old Dan O'Leary, by every test of values, for Dan is as delightful as Killarney itself. He will follow your whim or his own with equal amiability, and all the while his incomparable brogue will adorn an inexhaustible store of legendary lore until the whole region is re-peopled with heroes and hobgoblins. . . .

Our favorite morning-bower was the lovely, far-sung isle of Innisfallen. With lusty old Dan at the oars we would leisurely traverse Lough Leane, and every time we rounded the point where the immaculate ruins of Ross Castle rustle their dense ivies above the puffy trees we would have another story of The O'Donoghue and the marvels he did there. This insured our arriving at the "fairy isle" in a properly appreciative and poetic mood. We grew to love the place. There are only twenty acres to Innisfallen but each of them is overlaid with story.

Our first devotional exercise upon landing each morning was to retrace each picturesque round—Abbey ruins knee-deep in grass, . . . cool ferny glades and gentle expanses of flower-starred turf. Then came explorations into unvisited regions in quest of undiscovered nooks of languid beauty; to be followed by long loafs in the pleasant shade of a whispering oak or tall, spreading holly, giving a listless ear to the cheery whistle of the misselthrush or watching the fluttering hesitation of gaily-spotted butterflies drifting from clover to buttercup.

Dan would stretch his gaunt frame at full length, . . . and fondly and proudly give us choice specimens of the myriad legends that have flowered by these "lakes and fells, emerald isles and winding bays." Sometimes it was of Finn MacCool hewing out the Gap of Dunloe with his sword before breakfast; or making O'Sullivan's Cascade by a stamp of his heel; or hiding tubs of gold in secret vaults under the lake; or thundering past on war-marches. "A glen at a step, a peak at a stride, and thirty-two miles at a leap." . . .

I am afraid we did not always hear all Dan was saying—there were so many lures of beauty to distract us. Now it would be the flitting of cloud-shadows over the velvety glade; now a swift flight of wild ducks; or perhaps a dainty vapor-wraith would settle on a summit with the airy lightness of thistledown; or an oar-lock would creak in some unseen boat and we would hear the happy singing of "Killarney." I was much in sympathy with the mood of wistful regret in which Lansden repeated Moore's tribute, the last time we rowed away:

"Sweet Innisfallen, fare thee well!
May calm and sunshine long be thine.
How fair thou are let others tell,
While but to feel how fair be mine."

—CHARLES FISH HOWELL, in "An Irish Ramble."

A Hammock in Fiji

When you think of a hammock, what do you visualize?

A colorful, bask-like fabric swaying in the breeze, slung perchance beneath two friendly apple trees, a happy resting place in summer where books may be read the while you watch the butterflies dart across the lawn, the bees sip honey from the sweetly scented lavender, and the humming birds make passes at pale but fragrant jasmine?

Swinging lazily, have you sniffed the scent of roses, foxglove, honeysuckle and sweet william, or, have you—lulled by the wind's caress—drowsed the hours away? Or, has yours been a hammock suspended from two posts of the porch of the old shack above the river, from which you could view the shining water below and the dark green forested bank? Or, a hammock depending from stakes driven in a beach just out of reach of the ocean but close enough to hear the roar of the breakers?

My hammock last night was a white canvas one, slung on the deck of a ship so near the sea that I could hear the crashing of the swells against the iron sides of the ship, with the stars whirling above me. Two strips of heavy canvas stitched together by the Bo'sn suspended between a mast and a cross of heavy timbers lashed diagonally to the deck by means of bolts, rings and ropes.

This canvas hammock is usually occupied by the captain, but as he was on watch because we were expecting to pass the first island of Fiji before dawn, I climbed into it. I wished to be within easy call should land be sighted. A heavy swell was running but, swaying with it, I felt it no more than the tenderest beat of a baby's pulse. . . .

Whenever the sailors hauled on the boom sheet, tugged on the halliards, or hoisted home the main royal, I sat up in my hammock, keyed to the breaking point with curiosity, to see if we had sighted the island. There seemed to be unusual activity on the sails, and I gradually tired of rising every few minutes. The creak of the blocks and yards as the men work on them, the wash of the running sea, and the lilt of an occasional chanty, all combined in a soothing lullaby like the drumming of rain on a tin roof, and I soon lapsed into a delicious dream. . . .

With a panicky start, I awoke. My hammock was full of the coldest and most bitter water imaginable. . . . Suddenly, I was thrown clear into the air, the blankets trailing beneath me like a tail. In a flash I thought of a comet. After hanging suspended for what seemed to be hours, I dropped like a meteorite and landed luckily in the hammock, with a great splash. By now I was thoroughly aroused. . . . From what I remember, I merely let out a series of healthy, deliberate screams. . . .

The Mate was beside my hammock, fishing for me as he spluttered, "I forgot all about you." After some anxious moments, he finally lifted me out bodily and, carrying me like a child, rushed for the deck house. How he made it I don't know, but into the chart room he carried me and dumped me. "Go right down to your cabin and do not stir," he shouted and was gone.—VIOLA IRENE COOPER, in "Windjamming to Fiji."

How to Guess

How shall I know, unless I go
To Cairo and Cathay,
Whether or not this blessed spot
Is blest in every way?

Now it may be, the flower for me
Is this beneath my nose;
How shall I tell, unless I smell
The Carthaginian rose?

—EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY, in "A Few Figs From Thistles."

Velasquez

Velasquez then was a true Impressionist. He was faithful to what he saw, and by study and dexterity and genius he reproduced its effect precisely on his canvas.

It remains to be seen wherein he differed from the blind transcription of the camera; and that is not difficult to see. His genius resides in three things; his composition and his colour and the beauty of his handling. His composition, unlike the academic conceptions of his contemporaries and immediate predecessors in Spain, or the stately dreams of Italy on which that tradition was founded, relied on the exquisite adjustments of space to mass, the flow of silhouette and the perfect balance of parts throughout the picture. There was no architecture in the old sense; no rigid balance of volume; but rather a harmony that appears accidental, the harmony, one might almost say of nature itself. Yet how carefully, how deliberately such an effect was produced perhaps only those who have tried to imitate him can say. Whistler tried, and tried hard, and certainly he captured something of the gracious ease and charm of his master, but so strenuous was the effort that all vitality was sapped from the work and only good taste remained. His colour, more obviously deliberate perhaps than his composition, was another but related harmony, as subtle and as exquisite. He relied, not on a great variety of colors, but on a great variety of tones, silvery tones, enlivened here and there by a little note of pure colour. His was not the mastery of the full orchestra, but the mastery of the quartet. Out of any model that came along—king or buffoon or kitchen-maid—he could fashion a delicate and penetrating rhythm of flowing forms and evanescent tones. His handling—the bricks and mortar so to speak of this airy structure—is in itself delightful; each brush-stroke a thing of pure beauty. . . .

Yet through all this beauty which is as intangible as the green and rose iridescence of river mist when the sun has set, runs a quiet note of pathos. . . . Proud kings that have lost the cause of their pride, pale princesses too fragile for their stiff sumptuousness . . . these are his subjects.—ANTHONY BERTRAM, in "Diego Rodriguez de Silva Y Velasquez."

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"Siesta." From an Etching by Thomas Handforth.

IN THOMAS HANDFORTH'S etching, "Siesta," the unusual subject is made distinctive by the choice of animals and their grouping. In this quiet scene on the edge of the desert, the little group of animals appears to be peacefully slumbering with the yielding silvery sands as resting place. The camel and donkey are perhaps enjoying well-earned respite after faithful duty as means of transport for travelers or mayhap more arduously conveying freight cargoes to distant places. The camel, symbol of patience, holds his ungainly dull-gray body erect in repose, long black lashes drooping over somber eyes now unobserving, but capable of keen detection of roadways through the shifting sands, that must ever be trodden out anew because of the swirling winds that sweep every vestige of footprint from the surface.

Awkward creature that he is, this one is beautified by the plaited covering evidently designed for his back and no other, which so well conceals him it can only be guessed whether he has one hump or two—which incidentally is important, for in these odd excrescences which make riding a camel a memorable adventure is provided the surplus flesh that is reabsorbed as food on tedious trips when feeding times are long delayed. And often how helpless is his driver i.. the molten heat of the waterless desert! But the camel, endowed with keen sense of smell that is part of its nature, will know water is near by, and with stretched-out neck and dilated nostrils move unerringly to a refreshing pool when his master had no inkling there was water anywhere in the region.

The artist had opportunity to study the camel in various countries and under diversified conditions, for that odd creature is scattered well over the earth except the Americas, from Russia in arctic cold, to Arabia in tropic heat; and in China, Egypt, India, Palestine he is found. Indeed, in those regions where for centuries there were few other means of travel or communication, the camel by his service to humanity has made it possible for settlements to be established.

In Palestine camels are pressed into service. The visitor from northwest United States who tills thousands of acres with speedy tractors may see the antithesis of his methods in crude implements drawn by camels and moving with true camel deliberation across the furrows, each with his man to guide him but not himself averse to the leisurely gait. When a Palestinian was asked why he did not employ horses for plowing, he replied they worked too fast—he would have to hurry to keep up with them.

Mr. Handforth is a pupil of Hawthorn and Mahonri Young, and also studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

ΑΛΗΘΕΙΑ, Ο ΛΥΤΡΩΤΗΣ ΗΜΩΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ Ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἂς ὑποθέσωμεν μίαν δύσκολον θέσιν ἀπὸ τὴν ὁποίαν δὲν φαίνεται νὰ ὑπάρχῃ ἐλπὶς εὐτυχοῦς ἢ τελικῆς ἀπαλλαγῆς. Αἰφνιδίως, κάποιος ἀναφωνεῖ, "Ἔχω μίαν ἰδέαν," καὶ προχωρεῖ νὰ ἐξηγήσῃ τὴν πιθανὴν ἐφαρμογήν της ἐπὶ τῆς ὑποθέσεως, δεικνύων ὅτι ἡ νίοθέτησις αὐτῆς θὰ φέρῃ ἐλευθερίαν καὶ ἀρμονίαν. Μία τοιαύτη ἰδέα ἀποδεικνύουσα ἑαυτὴν ἀποτελεσματικὴν εἰς τὴν λύσιν τοῦ προβλήματος, δὲν θὰ ἔσωζε τὴν κατάστασιν; Ὁ Webster προσδιορίζει τὸ "λυτρώνω" ὡς σημαίνον "ἐλευθερίαν ἀπὸ δουλείαν ἢ αἰχμαλωσίαν ἢ ἀπὸ τάσιν πρὸς κακοπάθειαν."

Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἦλθεν εἰς τὸν κόσμον ἵνα λυτρώσῃ τοὺς θνητοὺς ἀπὸ τὴν πνευματικὴν των ἄγνοιαν καὶ τὴν δουλείαν τῆς πίστεως εἰς τὴν ὕλην, διδάσκων αὐτοὺς τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς δημιουργίας Αὐτοῦ· ἀπέδειξε δὲ τοὺς λόγους του ἀπαλλάτων τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς καὶ κακοπαθοῦντας ἀπὸ παντὸς εἴδους· ἀσυμφωνιῶν. Καθὼς οἱ αἰῶνες ἐπροχώρουν, αἱ διδαχαί του ἐπεσκιάσθησαν ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον, ἕως ὅτου μέσῳ τῶν ψευδῶν δογμάτων ὑπὸ τῶν ὁποίων ἡ ὀρθὴ ἀντίληψις τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀντεκατεστάθη, ἡ θεραπευτικὴ δύναμις, ἡ ἀποδειχθεῖσα ἐπὶ τρεῖς αἰῶνας ὑπὸ τῶν ἀρχικῶν Χριστιανῶν, ἐξηφανίσθη. Σήμερον ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη παρουσιάζει πάλιν τὴν ἀλήθειαν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα, διὰ τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy ἡ μελέτη τοῦ ὁποίου ἐπανέφερε τὸ στοιχεῖον τῆς θεραπείας εἰς τὸν Χριστιανισμόν. Ἐπανέφερεν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρώπινην ἀντίληψιν τὸ ἀθάνατον γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι καλὸς καὶ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος, πεπλασμένος καθ' ὁμοίωσιν Αὐτοῦ, ἀντανακλᾷ ὅλον τὸ καλόν. Ἐκ τῆς προτάσεως ταύτης χιλιάδες ἀποδεικνύουν καθημερινῶς ὅτι ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη λύει τὰ προβλήματά των, λυτρώνουσα αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν καὶ κακοπάθειαν.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀποκαλύπτει τὸν Θεὸν ὡς τὸν μόνον Νοῦν, θεῖον, τέλειον, καὶ αἰώνιον. Τούτου ὄντος ἀληθοῦς, ἕπεται ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἡ ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἐν πραγματικότητι δὲν ἔχει ἄλλον Νοῦν, καὶ ὡς ἐκ τούτου κυβερνᾶται πάντοτε ὑπὸ ὀρθῶν ἰδεῶν, Ἡ ἀντίληψις τοῦ μεγάλου τούτου γεγονότος, καὶ πάντων τῶν ἐν αὐτῷ λογικῶς ἐμπεριεχομένων, προάγει τὴν ἀληθῆ ἔννοιαν πάσης ἐργασίας καὶ τοῦ ἐμπορίου, τῶν ἀληθῶν νόμων τῆς ζωῆς καὶ κυβερνήσεως· τῆς πραγματικῆς ὑγείας καὶ οὐσίας· τῆς ζωῆς καὶ τῶν σκοπῶν αὐτῆς. Καθὼς εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν καὶ πιστῶς καὶ σταθερῶς φιλοξενεῖται, ἡ ἀληθὴς ἰδέα τῆς ὑπάρξεως διορθώνει πᾶν τὸ ἀνόμοιον πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, καλόν. Δὲν δύναται νὰ πράξῃ ἄλλως, διότι, ἕνεκεν τῆς παντοδυναμίας καὶ παντοῦ παρουσίας Του, ὁ θεῖος Νοῦς, ἡ πηγὴ πάντων τῶν ἀληθῶν ἰδεῶν, δέον νὰ ἐκφράζεται. Ἕνεκεν τοῦ ὅτι ἡ ἀτομικὴ ὀρθὴ σκέψις δὲν δύναται παρὰ νὰ παραγάγῃ ὀρθὰ ἀποτελέσματα, ἡ ὁδὸς ἀνοίγεται οὕτω ἵνα ἀντανακλῶμεν ἁγιότητα καὶ ὑγείαν. Ἡ ἀναγνώρισις καὶ χρῆσις τοῦ γεγονότος τούτου εἶναι ἡ ἀποτελεσματικὴ προσευχὴ περὶ τῆς ὁποίας ὡμίλησεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς ὅταν εἶπε, "Σὺ ὅμως, ὅταν προσεύχησαι, εἰσελθε εἰς τὸ ταμεῖον σου, καὶ. κλείσας τὴν θύραν σου, προσευχήθητι εἰς τὸν Πατέρα σου τὸν ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ· καὶ ὁ Πατήρ σου ὁ βλέπων ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ, θέλει σοὶ ἀνταποδώσει ἐν τῷ φανερῷ."

Ἡ ἁπλῶς ἱκετευτικὴ προσευχὴ δὲν ἀπεδείχθη ποτὲ ἀρκετὸς λυτρωτὴς ἀπὸ τὰς παγίδας τῆς ἁμαρτίας· ἀλλ' ἡ ἀληθὴς ἐπιθυμία νὰ ἐλευθερωθῇ τις ἀπὸ τὴν κακὴν σκέψιν καὶ συνεπῶς τὴν κακὴν πρᾶξιν, συνδεμένη μὲ τὴν σταθερὰν δήλωσιν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ὁ μόνος κυβερνῶν τὸν ἄνθρωπον Νοῦς, τόσον διορθώνει τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην σκέψιν, ὥστε ὑλικαὶ διαθέσεις φθίνονται, οὕτω λυτρώνουσα τὸν λεγόμενον ἁμαρτωλόν, καὶ ἀποδεικνύουσα τὸν πραγματικὸν ἄνθρωπον νὰ εἶναι ὁ υἱὸς ἢ ἡ ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ θείου Νοός.

Ἡ κοινὴ καταφυγὴ εἰς τὰς ὑλικὰς μεθόδους δὲν ἔφερεν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα διαρκῆ θεραπείαν ἀσθενείας, διότι ἡ λεγομένη αἰτία τῆς ἀσθενείας ζητεῖται σφαλερῶς ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ, εἰς τὸ ἀπατηλὸν τοῦτο προϊὸν τῆς ψευδοῦς διανοίας ἣν ὁ Παῦλος ὀνομάζει "φρόνημα τῆς σαρκός" καὶ προσδιορίζει ὡς "ἔχθραν εἰς τὸν Θεὸν." Ἡ μόνη ἀποτελεσματικὴ καὶ διαρκὴς θεραπεία ἀσθενείας ἀποκτᾶται διὰ τῆς διορθώσεως τῶν ψευδῶν δοξασιῶν ἢ φόβων οἵτινες τὴν παρήγαγον, καὶ διὰ τῆς ἀναγνωρίσεως ὅτι αἱ πλάναι αὗται τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως δὲν εἶναι αἱ ἰδέαι τοῦ θείου Νοός, ὅστις μεταδίδει πάντοτε ὑγείαν καὶ ἀγνότητα. Ἐν τῇ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) σελ. 404, 405 ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει: "Τὸ θεραπεύειν τὸν ἀσθενῆ καὶ τὸ ἀναμορφώνειν τὸν ἁμαρτωλὸν εἶναι ἓν καὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ. Ἀμφότεραι αἱ θεραπεῖαι χρειάζονται τὴν ἰδίαν μέθοδον καὶ εἶναι ἀχώριστοι ἐν τῇ Ἀληθείᾳ. Τὸ μῖσος. ὁ φθόνος. ἡ ἀτιμία, ὁ φόβος καὶ λοιπά, κάμνουν τινα ἀσθενῆ, καὶ οὔτε τὸ ὑλικὸν φάρμακον οὔτε ὁ Νοῦς εἶναι δυνατὸν νὰ τὸν βοηθήσουν μονίμως, ἔτι καὶ ἐν τῷ σώματι, ἐκτὸς ἐὰν τὸν καλλιτερεύσουν διανοητικῶς, καὶ οὕτω τὸν ἀπαλλάξουν ἀπὸ τοὺς καταστροφεῖς του." Εἶναι φανερὸν οὕτω ὅτι οὔτε φάρμακον οὔτε χειρουργία δύνανται πραγματικῶς νὰ θεραπεύσουν τὸ σῶμα· οὔτε δύναται ὁ λεγόμενος θνητὸς νοῦς, ἐν τῇ ἀγνοίᾳ του τῆς Ἀληθείας, ν' ἀναχαιτίσῃ τὴν ἁμαρτάνουσαν διάνοιαν καὶ τὰ ἐξωτερικὰ ἐπακόλουθά της.

Τί εἶναι τότε ὁ Σωτήρ; Εἶναι ὁ Χριστός, ἡ Ἀλήθεια. Ἐν τῷ βίῳ καὶ τὰ ἔργα του ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐξέφρασε τὸν Χριστόν. Περὶ αὐτοῦ ὁ μαθητὴς Ἰωάννης ἔγραψεν, ""Ὅσοι δὲ ἐδέχθησαν αὐτόν, εἰς αὐτοὺς ἔδωκεν ἐξουσίαν νὰ γείνωσι τέκνα Θεοῦ, εἰς τοὺς πιστεύοντας εἰς τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ." Ἐν τῇ Ἀποκαλύψει ὁ ἴδιος γράφων, προφητεύει ὅτι ἡ θεία αὐτὴ ἰδέα, ὁ Χριστός, θὰ κυβερνήσῃ ἐν τέλει ὅλα τὰ ἔθνη "ἐν ῥάβδῳ σιδηρᾷ." Οὕτω πρόκειται νὰ λυτρωθῇ ὅλος ὁ κόσμος.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Nicolo Paganini's Violins

Nicolo acquired many valuable instruments, in one way or another, on his travels. In his concert announcements he always volunteered to execute any piece of music which might be presented to him.

A Parmesian artist and amateur of the violin, named Pasini, read the announcement and brought Paganini a concerto in manuscript, containing passages that were regarded as almost impossible of execution, even after practice. Pasini brought his own **violin for the experiment.**

"This instrument shall be yours if you can play this concerto at sight in a masterly manner."

"If that is the case," Paganini replied, "you can say goodby to it."

He further tells us that his exquisite performance threw Pasini into ecstatic admiration. This violin was the Stradivarius which he subsequently nearly lost to the prince. It had other adventures. . . .

Some years later at Leghorn, while his violin was being tenderly guarded by a pawnbroker, Paganini was put to the necessity of borrowing a violin for his concert from a Monsieur Livron, a French merchant. He played a Viotti concerto with his usual brilliance. When the concert was concluded, Paganini brought the violin back to its owner who, it seems, exclaimed:

"Never will I profane the strings which your fingers have touched; it is to you that my violin now belongs."—LILLIAN DAY, in "Paganini of Genoa."

Truth, Our Redeemer

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LET us suppose a difficult situation from which there seems no prospect of happy or final release. Suddenly, someone exclaims, "I have an idea," and proceeds to explain its possible application to the case, showing that its adoption will bring freedom and harmony. Would not such an idea, by proving itself effective in solving the problem, redeem the situation? Webster defines "redeem" as "to . . . liberate . . . from captivity or bondage, or . . . liability to suffer."

Christ Jesus came to the world to redeem mortals from their spiritual ignorance and slavery to belief in matter, by teaching them the truth concerning God and His creation; and he proved his words by releasing the sick and suffering from all manner of discord. As the centuries advanced, his teachings became increasingly obscured, until, through the false dogmas substituted for the right understanding of God, the healing power, demonstrated for about three centuries by the early Christians, was lost sight of. Today Christian Science is again presenting the truth to mankind, through the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the study of which has restored the healing element to Christianity. It has restored to human perception the immortal fact that God is good and that man, made in His likeness, reflects all good. From this premise thousands are daily proving that Christian Science solves their problems, redeeming them from sin and suffering.

Christian Science reveals God as the only Mind, divine, perfect, and eternal. This being so, it follows that man, God's reflection, has in reality no other Mind, and is therefore always governed by right ideas. The perception of this great fact, and all that it logically involves, promotes the true concept of all work and business; of the true laws of living and government; of real health and substance; of life and its purposes. As it enters human consciousness and is faithfully and persistently entertained, the true idea of being corrects all unlike God, good. It cannot do otherwise, because, by reason of its omnipotence and omnipresence, divine Mind, the source of all true ideas, must be expressed. Inasmuch as individual right thinking cannot help producing right results, the way is thus opened to reflect holiness and health. The recognition and utilization of this fact is the effectual prayer of which Jesus spoke when he said, "Thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."

Mere imploring prayer has never proved a sufficient deliverer from the shafts of sin; but true desire to be free from wrong thinking and consequent wrongdoing, coupled with the persistent declaration that God is the only Mind governing man, so corrects human thought that material inclinations fade away, thus redeeming the so-called sinner, and proving the real man to be the son or reflection of God, divine Mind.

The popular resort to material methods has not brought to mankind permanent healing of disease, because the so-called cause of sickness is mistakenly sought in matter, that illusive product of false thinking which Paul calls the "carnal mind," and defines as "enmity against God." The only effectual and permanent healing of disease is gained by correcting the false beliefs or fears which have produced it, and by recognizing that these illusions of material sense are not the ideas of divine Mind, which always imparts health and purity. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 404, 405) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Healing the sick and reforming the sinner are one and the same thing in Christian Science. Both cures require the same method and are inseparable in Truth. Hatred, envy, dishonesty, fear, and so forth, make a man sick, and neither material medicine nor Mind can help him permanently, even in body, unless it makes him better mentally, and so delivers him from his destroyers." It is thus evident that neither medicine nor surgery can truly heal the body; nor can so-called mortal mind, in its ignorance of Truth, restrain sinful thinking and its outward consequences.

What, then, is the Saviour? It is the Christ, Truth. In his life and works Jesus expressed the Christ. Of him, the disciple John wrote, "As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name." In Revelation the same writer prophesies that this divine idea, the Christ, shall eventually rule all nations **"with a rod of iron." Thus is the whole world to be redeemed.**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Reading Club

By LEONORA SILL ASHTON

JACK and Mary and Arthur had decided to have a new club—something different from the clubs they had had in the summer: a bird's nest club; a flower club; and later at the seashore a fish and shell club.

"Don't call it a book club; call it a reading club," Jack had declared when their three heads were together at recess bent upon thinking up something new. "One of the rules will be, that no one will be allowed to put the name of a book on his list until he's read it and can tell something about it."

"How many are going to belong?" asked Mary.

"We three, and Caroline and Ned."

Like all the clubs these boys and girls had, the rules were kept a secret from the others in school, and even from such interested people as fathers and mothers.

"We'll have a short meeting every other afternoon to tell how we're getting on," announced Jack, who always seemed to be the leader in such things. "And then once a week we'll have a real reading meeting, and tell about what we've read, and we'll take turns in bringing something to read aloud."

Many an afternoon following this found the five eagerly talking together, and trying to outdo the others as to how soon he or she would have a whole book read and placed on their list.

"What do you suppose they talk about when they get together so often?"

"Who?"

"Those five over there. I don't know their names."

Jennie looked across the room and named the five members of the club to the new girl, Dorothy, who had just entered the school.

"I suppose they're talking about some other club they've formed. They're always getting together and doing different things."

"Don't they ever ask you"

"No."

"Why?"

Dorothy had never been among other girls much before or she would not have asked this embarrassing question.

"I—I guess they don't want me," faltered Jennie, growing red up to the roots of her hair.

"Don't want you?" echoed the frank, outspoken Dorothy. Then something within her kind heart prompted her to say:

"Mother said I could ask one of the girls home with me this afternoon. You see, I've always studied by myself and she wants me to make friends. Can you come?"

"Oh, yes, yes. I know I can. I'll just run over after school and tell Mother where I'm going." And Jennie's plain, pale face was radiant with delight.

"Look at that new girl Dorothy going off with Jennie Roberts," exclaimed Ned, as he and Jack walked home from school together. "What's the meaning of that, I wonder."

Jennie's New Friend

"I've had my eye on her," chimed in Caroline, who was walking behind with Mary. "She's so pretty and so original. Mary, let's have a talk with her tomorrow."

"We will. And, if I'm not mistaken, she'd be a great addition to the club. I've heard somewhere that her father is an author."

In the meantime Dorothy and Jennie were making their way to the former's home.

When they entered the front door Jennie gave a little gasp, but she quickly caught herself from uttering a word or exclamation. This was without doubt the loveliest place she had ever seen.

The hall stretched through the house; and through the door at the opposite end she could see the garden with the deep-hued autumn flowers heavy on their stems; while inside the hall, mellow in the glowing autumn sunlight, stretched the rows and rows of books in which Dorothy's whole family delighted.

Jennie stood looking around her spellbound.

"Mother, I'm here," called Dorothy; and after both girls had been greeted by the sweet-faced person who came in from the garden with her hands full of flowers, they ran upstairs to Dorothy's room, which proved to be another region to enchant Jennie.

"You have the most beautiful home and most beautiful things I ever saw!" exclaimed the shy girl, as she took her leave after a wonderful hour in which Dorothy had showed her many of her treasures.

An Hour of Enchantment

First of all had come her flower book in which she had pressed a specimen of every blossoming thing in the woods from the pussy willow to the witch hazel.

Then there was her book of pictures and postal cards of every place she had ever visited. In one corner of the room was a much worn play house, and a little rocking chair full of dolls.

"I love all my things," explained Dorothy. She was too old for dolls now, but she kept them by her just the same.

"You must come again. We can have lovely times together," she said as Jennie took her leave.

This was the first of many visits from Jennie, and from the other girls in school; for Mary and Caroline carried out their intention of becoming acquainted with Dorothy, without delay.

She soon became quite the center of a group of girls and boys her own age; but while she enjoyed them all, Jennie remained her special favorite, and she would accept no invitation unless this friend was included.

The weeks went on, and one day Dorothy was asked to become a member of the exclusive reading club.

"Oh, I'd love to," she cried. "Only that means that Jennie belongs too, doesn't it?"

"But you see," began Jack tactfully. "There is a little rub there. The club is only for those who read—really read. Now, there's no mistaking the fact that you come of a family of readers, when anyone so much as looks in your house, while Jennie Roberts while she may be a good scholar, isn't what I call a reader."

"Have you ever talked much to her?" asked Dorothy.

"No, I haven't," answered Jack. He didn't attempt to explain to Dorothy that he wouldn't take the trouble to talk to a plain, uninteresting person like Jennie.

"I'd love to belong to the club, but I couldn't think of it unless Jennie belonged too, because she's my friend," said Dorothy decisively. And with the quick little smile that Jack admired so much she turned away.

"I don't think anything will change her mind on the subject. We'll never have Dorothy in the club without having Jennie too. Now what shall we do?"

Jack spoke to the assembled members of the club who had their heads together once more trying to decide this knotty problem.

"You can see she never reads a book for the sake of reading it," said Ned scornfully.

"I would say get Dorothy, no matter who she wants to bring with her," said Caroline. And this was the decision which was finally reached by the five.

"Do you want to have the next meeting at my house?" asked Dorothy when she was told of the two appointments to the club.

"Indeed we do!" assented five voices, for they all delighted in the beautiful home with its books and flowers and above all—its occupants.

When the five charter members began reading the lists of books they had read since they began, Dorothy clapped her hands with delight.

"This is going to be the best thing I know," said she. "Can I tell some of the books I've read, or do I have to begin with today and wait for the next meeting?"

"Oh, tell now!" they all cried in unison.

So Dorothy began with a long list of the books which stood in the little white bookcase upstairs.

Then they all turned to Jennie, and quite forgetting her shyness she began:

"'The House of the Seven Gables,' 'The Heir of Redcliffe,' 'Ivanhoe,' 'Oliver Twist,' 'Lives of the Queens of England,' 'Little Women,' 'Little Men.'"

Her eyes were gleaming and her face was flushed, as she named over the beloved old books which were in her Father's library, and which she had read again and again.

Plain uninteresting Jennie had become pretty, and a wonderful object for attention in the sunlight of interest in the things she loved.

"Do you know, she bids fair to be the next president of this club," said Jack frankly on the way home. "She's read more for the sake of reading than all of us put together."

"I think Dorothy has DONE more than all of us put together," answered Caroline. "For she READ Jennie."

The Story of Senta

Home, affection, and brave action fill the story of a small German terrier which was lately reported in the German press.

It seems that Senta, an eight-year-old short-haired terrier, was sold by her master to a new home just across the Rhine—sold because her owner could not afford to pay the heavy dog tax on two dogs, and felt obliged to choose his younger dog, a son of Senta.

A few weeks later, when Senta became the mother of a family of seven sturdy puppies, the longing for her old home became so intense that one night, while the pups were still tiny, she picked one up, leaped a high fence which surrounded her new home, swam the Rhine, and placed the puppy in her old dog kennel. One trip after another she made, until she had swam the broad Rhine 13 times.

In the morning her old master found her in her familiar place, tired out, but happy with her seven puppies around her. Needless to say, her master decided that tax or no tax, Senta might remain in her beloved home.

Mother-Owl

When Jennie has tethered the cows in the stall
And lamps are aglimmer in cottage and hall.
When old gaffer Geordie has shouldered his load,
And slowly goes shuffling along the dark road.
Then out from her sanctuary under the oak
Steps good Mother-Owl in her snowy white cloak.
And light as an eider, and white as the milk,
She moves through the twilight as silent as silk.

ROBERT E. KEY.

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Humpty Dumpty

From a drawing by Henry W. Beekman of New York

An Artist Who Paints for Children

HENRY W. BEEKMAN of New York is known as the children's artist, and he will tell you that he enjoys painting pictures for young folks more than any other thing he could think of to do. His reason for using his artistic talents to paint pictures for boys and girls is to try to teach them appreciation of art, as Mr. Walter Damrosch is trying to teach them appreciation of music. He believes that children can love and understand art just as they enjoy reading, playing or any other kind of pastimes.

Mr. Beekman likes to paint toy pictures because he knows that children love toys. He is always exploring toy shops for funny little wooden things to paint. If you were to meet him some day, you would quite probably find his arms loaded with bundles of all shapes of toys—animals, dolls, little men, puppets, ships, wagons, houses. He takes them to his toy shop, which is also his workroom, and there he paints pictures of them.

This artist is always glad to welcome children to his galleries, and whenever he can, he is there personally to point out features of his paintings. One of his greatest delights is to have the criticisms of his paintings by youthful "artists" because in this way he can know just what children like.

When painting a picture for a child's room, Mr. Beekman believes that it is best not to try to tell a complete story. He paints only pictures that will suggest a story. He does this so that the children who are to enjoy them may use their own imagination and complete the story for themselves Do you try to do this? When you go to bed tonight, study all the pictures you have on the walls in your room. See if you can tell a story about them.

A favorite picture of Mr. Beekman's is one called "The Artist." In this, he has shown a rabbit painting a picture of another rabbit. Before painting the picture he placed his toy rabbits in position. One was on a toy stool, with his legs crossed; the other was the artist with an easel, and brush, which were also toys. The "model" is holding a carrot. The picture shows the painting of the rabbit nearly complete, and evidently Br'er Rabbit is a professional artist, for his work is very good.

In another picture, Mr. Beekman shows Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary. Mary is in her garden watering her plants, with several little rabbits helping her. One is raking leaves and the other is scampering about having a jolly time. In the picture you may see many, many, other animals "hidden" which you may find if you are observant. There are birds, ducks, chickens, and even a picture of Old Mother Hubbard.

"Humpty Dumpty Sat on a Wall" is one of Mr. Beekman's most interesting pictures. There is everything imaginable in the picture. Humpty is on the wall, with his big ears and chubby hands and flexible feet. And the large, baglike hat is there too. Climbing all over the wall are hollyhocks and roses. On the ground below are more toy ducks and a little baby duck, too. There are other odd things which you will have to use your imagination to find. It is evident that Humpty is telling an interesting story. Note how attentive his audience is. The clouds in the picture are painted in the form of animals, and you may pick out a dog, fish, turtle, bunnies, and others.

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The "fox terrier" illustrated at the left is a popular model. Like the others, he is fashioned after a prize-winning animal. $5.00. You will find these doorstops in many leading Gift, Art and Novelty Shops.

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The Mail Bag

Represa, California

My dear friend Snubs:

For several weeks I have been wanting to write to you of the many beautiful lessons I have learned from you and your boss. After reading of your experience with the balloon I can no longer restrain myself, so delighted am I with your experience.

A few words about myself might interest you. I am four years old. I came to live in this institution two years ago because I found so many delightful friends while I was on a short visit here some time ago. Besides, I discovered they had no other little dog here; therefore, having no permanent home I decided to stay where I seemed most welcome.

I was immediately taken in charge by a friend who is, oh so good to me! And he is now my boss. In reading of your experience with the balloon my boss told me all about them. He told me, that at one time, he traveled with a large circus, and made and sold to the children many, many balloons each week; tying them to rattan sticks so that they might be carried with safety.

My boss is the general repair man here at the California State Prison. When he is called out to do repair work, I run beside him, romping and playing with him all the while. Wherever I go some friend stops me to give my back a vigorous scratching. Quite often my boss has to call me two or three times before I can leave my friend. I do not want to appear rude by running away without thanking him for his thoughtfulness.

Sometimes my boss and I go into the valley which is just outside the institution, where my boss often has work to do. While in the valley, I always get a few moments in which to play with two other little dogs. We always have the dandiest tussle.

There is a big beautiful black cat here also, but I am so sorry to say that she does not appear very friendly. I often wish that she might know Sponge and Buzzie, for I feel that they would have a good influence over her, so that she too might know that I would love to play with her, if only for a few moments. But I love her just the same, and, if I am patient, she may soon learn to love me and other little dogs living in the valley who also would like to be friendly with her.

Like you I, too, have a short tail, but I can make my wants known with it just as well as though it were longer, and besides there is not so much to bathe. Do you not think that we are both fortunate in having the shorter variety?

Many of the men here call me a fox terrier, but I don't know. I think that it is just splendid to be a well-mannered little dog. The kind or breed doesn't seem to matter so much, does it?

My boss has taught me many tricks, but what I like most of all is to lie beside his tools and watch them while he is at work. I am, oh so grateful, for the opportunity to be of some service to him. Every day he brings my meals to his little shop where he does much of his work. I get fine big bones and many other nice things to eat. About once each week I get several big round molasses cookies. These are most delicious.

I am trying every day to be unselfish and obedient. This is partly because of my boss's love for you; for

TOWSER

I know that if I learn from you, he will love me the more.

I sleep in a nice clean box, and right near is kept my meat and bones. I have been asked never to touch them, but to be patient and wait until they are given to me. Isn't it just splendid when one learns to be obedient? Even though I am ever so hungry after romping in the sun for hours, I would not touch them. Sometimes I have to cover up my nose so that I cannot smell them, but I am soon fast asleep, and do not wake until I am spoken to.

My boss has just told me that tomorrow we go to the valley again to do some work. I was delighted and told him so by jumping all about him and barking to beat the band.

Give my love to Joan, Ol' Togo, Sponge and dear little Buzzie.

Lovingly your friend,
Towser.

Dearnley, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, and I should like to correspond with any girl of my own age (10). I am starting to collect stamps. I have not been living in England long. Before coming here we lived in Australia. I have only English and American stamps yet, but I should like to get a lot more.

Sylvia C.

Mobile, Alabama

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I am very interested in Snubs and Waddles. I enjoyed "Milly-Molly-Mandy" and "The House Door," very much.

I live in one of the most historical cities of the Sunny South—Mobile. The Battle of Mobile Bay was an important one in the Civil War. This city has many azaleas in the spring and is noted for its live oak trees. We celebrate Mardi Gras, the first week of February, in which the clubs of the city take part. There are parades, concerts and a coronation.

I should like to receive letters from any children and will be sure to answer them. Mary Annie E.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Jacqueline W. (7), Glenwood, Minn.
Ladonna H. (8), Edgemont, S. D.
Gwen M. (9), Pleasantville, N. J.
Anne G. (9), North Lancing, Eng.—Especially from Japan and Holland.
Dorothy M. (9), Portland, Ore.
Katherine R. (10), Tulsa, Okla.—Especially from Athens, Greece.
Janet C. (10), Portland, Ore.
Elberta M. (11), Charlottesville, Va.

Boys

Lynwood G. (8), Los Angeles, Calif.
Douglas W. (11), San Maeto, Calif.—Especially from England.

The editor would like to thank the following for their letters:
Don T., Red Wing, Minn.
Sarah R., Porterville, Calif.
Patricia L., Westfield, Mass.
Eleanor R., Toledo, O.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Leelanau for Boys
"A Character Building Camp"
Tenth Season, July 6-Aug. 29
All land and water sports, horseback riding, boat building, aircraft, nature study. Tutoring optional. Booklet.
William Beals, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICH.
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

Camp Arkaven
UPPER JAY, N. Y.
July 1-Aug. 31—Boys 8-14
Fishing, hiking, swimming, land sports, overnight trips, all well supervised. A mother's attention to personal needs.
ADULT CAMP
JUNE, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER
for Study and Rest
Address all inquiries until May 1 to MRS. IRENE SEE IVES, 5745 Bartner Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

MoN-o-MoY
The Sea Camps for Boys
EAST BREWSTER, MASS., CAPE COD
Superb bathing, sailing, canoeing, deep sea fishing, land sports. Horseback riding. Cabins. Tutoring. Camp Mother. Senior, Intermediate, Upper Junior—Junior Camps. Booklet. Harriman M. Dodd, Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.; R. J. Delehanty, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Camps Open for Inspection

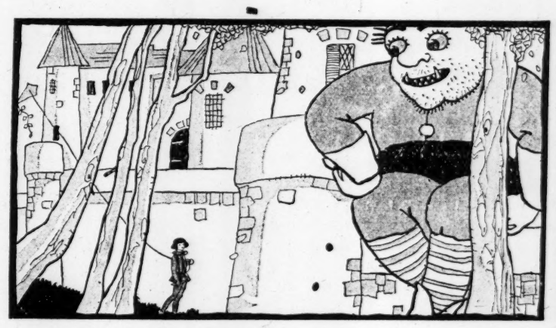
An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages
CAMP ROPIOA
Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO. A. STANLEY, Director
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Camp Celestia
Winthrop, Maine
All land and water sports, horseback riding, music and swimming emphasized. Booklet.
Miss C. Barrett
208 Young Avenue
Miss G. Leister, Pelham, N. Y.

Camp for Boys Sangamon
Camping on a Vermont farm you'll find riding, swimming, and shop work. Brownie Camp, 6-9 years. Young Pioneers, 10-15. Booklet. Fee $200. Mr. and Mrs. Leone E. Smith, Pittsford, Vt. "Winter Camp too."

"*Please*, MR. OGRE, *may I come in?*"
.... said Pennyroyal



"Once there was a terrible giant ogre, and he lived in a huge castle that was built right in the middle of a valley. All men had to pass by it when they came to the king's palace on the rock at the head of the valley. And they were all terribly afraid of the ogre, and ran just as fast as they could when they went by. And when they looked back as they were running, they could see the ogre sitting on the wall of his castle. And he scowled at them so fiercely that they ran as fast as ever they could. For the ogre had a head as large as a barrel, and great black eyes..."

CHILDREN'S RADIO PROGRAM

Have your children tune in on My BOOKHOUSE *Storytime for fun and good stories. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 5:45 P.M. (Eastern Time), 4:45 P.M. (Central Time), over Columbia Broadcasting System.*

OGRES are such frightful people as a rule, with fierce natures and terrible appetites!

And yet, if we could know them as young Master Pennyroyal does, they would all grow smaller and smaller until they would soon be playing Jackstraws with us, too.

The Ogre that Played Jackstraws, by David Starr Jordan, from Volume III of *My* BOOKHOUSE is a delightful story of the kind that all children love to read—and *should* read. It is constructive, helpful, and beautifully written, as well as entertaining.

It is for these qualities that this story was included in *My* BOOKHOUSE by Olive Beaupré Miller, writer, educator, and mother—who compiled these wonderful volumes for the training of her own child, and had them published because so many mothers asked for them.

We have had *The Ogre that Played Jackstraws* reprinted in a tiny illustrated book, and will gladly send you a copy free—and tell you how, for only ten cents a day, your children may have the benefits of *My* BOOKHOUSE. *The Bookhouse for Children*, Dept. 84, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

***My* BOOKHOUSE**
Selected Fundamental Literature for Children—the best of all countries, the best of all times

UNITED STATES CAPITAL FLOWS TO ARGENTINA

Dr. Winkler's Survey Shows Climb in Nation's South American Investments

Investments of United States capital in Argentina have increased 1500 per cent since 1913, according to Dr. Max Winkler's survey, "Investments of United States Capital in Latin America," published by the World Peace Foundation.

From $40,000,000 in 1913, United States investments in Argentina jumped to $212,800,000 in 1924, and $611,474,750 in 1929, the survey shows, while British investments increased in the period 1913 to 1929 only about 17 per cent, from $1,860,700,000 to $2,140,104,000.

United States investments include government, provincial and municipal bonds, banks, public utilities, industrial and railroad securities. Up to the end of 1927 United States investments consisted chiefly of government and city loans. Figures are presented showing that in the last two years investments in the public utilities field have attracted upwards of $177,000,000 of United States capital.

The study shows that United States packing concerns are active in Argentina and that the Standard Oil group in the United States dominates in the oil field.

Foreign investments in Argentina in 1918 totaled about $3,743,000,000, nearly half of which was British. In 1926, the French had $425,000,000 invested in Argentina, and Germany, $375,000,000. The heaviest single group of investments comprises the railroads, of which the majority are held by foreign countries, especially Great Britain, the survey shows.

Trade between Argentina and the United States increased from $96,860,000 to $260,311,000, or nearly 169 per cent, from 1918 to 1929, the report adds. In the same period, Argentina's total foreign trade increased from $1,007,686,000 to $1,799,083,000, or over 78 per cent. British-Argentine trade increased 36.28 per cent from 1913 to 1927, the report says.

Automobiles, agricultural machinery, and modern labor and time-saving devices are the chief articles imported by Argentina from the United States and exports of Argentine foodstuffs and raw materials to the United States have increased nearly 30 per cent since 1925, Dr. Winkler says. During the first 10 months of 1928, purchases by the United States from Argentina totaled $86,624,000.

Argentina is the chief customer of the United States in Latin America, having risen from third place in 1925 and second place in 1927, to the leading position. The United States now supplies over one-quarter of Argentina's total purchases from the world, compared with 15 per cent in 1913, when it stood second to England.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Mar. 24	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.26⅛	$1.27⅜	$1.50
Corn, 2 yellow	1.01⅛	.98	1.13⅜
Oats, 2 white	.56	.53¼	.59
Flour	6.10	6.16	6.30
Beef, family	28.50	28.50	30.00
Pork,	30.50	30.50	33.00
Lard	.1080	.1160	.1245
Cotton, mid-up	.1595	.1485	.2105
Zinc	.0490	.0495	.0660
Iron	22.26	22.26	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	34.00	34.00	34.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.2300
Tin	.3700	.3575	.4900
Rubber	.153⅞	.151 2/16	.2200
Sugar	.0505	.0505	.0490
Lead	.0550	.0550	.0775
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	....

AMERICAN COMMONWEALTHS POWER

NEW YORK—American Commonwealths Power Corporation and affiliated companies report for 12 months ended Feb. 28:

	1930	1929
Gross earn all sources	$26.144.396	$17.964.247
*Bal for A C P	5.591.633	2.493 673
†Prof aft chgs	4.885.203	1.978.673
†Bal aft pfd divs	4.174.792	1.347.700

*After interest and preferred dividends of subsidiaries. †Before reserves and federal taxes.

MAY DEPARTMENT STORES

May Department Stores report for the year ended Jan. 31, 1930, compares:

	1930	1929
Sales	$112.724.225	$106.671.527
Net profit	6.174.935	5.758.062
Com divs	4.083.412	4.633.297
Surplus	2.091.513	1.124.765
P and l surp	38.651.461	31.650.432

GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC

NEW YORK—The General Gas & Electric Company proposes to increase its authorized capital stock from 4,400,000 shares to 15,-000,000 shares. When the new stock is issued the company's capitalization will consist of 1,000,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, 10,000,000 shares of class A common and 4,000,000 shares of class B common.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Reo Motor Car Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $1,073,524 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 53 cents a share on the 2,000,000 shares of $10 par stock, compared with $5,083,588, or $2.54 a share, in 1928.

CENTRAL MAINE POWER

Central Maine Power Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net earnings of $1,723,853, equal after $1,029,136 preferred dividends and $295,604 interest junior to preferred dividends, to $15.96 a share on the 25,000 common shares ($100 par) which are owned by New England Public Service Company, compared with $19.65 a share in the previous year.

CANADIAN EXCHANGE AT PAR

NEW YORK—Canadian exchange is quoted at par or $1. This is the first time Montreal funds have been at parity with the dollar since November, 1928.

CONSOLIDATED RETAIL STORES

Consolidated Retail Stores reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $579,279 after taxes and charges, compared with $933,252 in 1928.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LOSS

Wisconsin Central reports February net loss of $286,118 after taxes and charges, compared with $250,704 in February, 1929; two months' net loss was $673,544, compared with $531,216.

BUSH TERMINAL CO.

NEW YORK—Bush Terminal Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net profit of $2,028,816 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $1,931,407 in 1928.

BOSTON CALL RATE ADVANCED

The Boston quick call rate has been advanced from 3½ per cent to 4½ per cent.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.

Bloomingdale Bros. reports for the year ended Jan. 31, 1930, net profit of $549,175 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $1,384,986 in the preceding year.

PENN. CENTRAL LIGHT & POWER

Pennsylvania Central Light & Power Co. reports for 1929 net profit of $1,687,852 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $1,490,700 in 1928.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review, and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purchas. power
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1922—January (low)	91.2	109.6
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.0	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—January	93.3	107.2
February, wk end Feb. 7	93.4	107.1
February, wk end Feb. 14	93.1	107.5
February, wk end Feb. 21	92.2	108.4
February, wk end Feb. 28	91.9	108.8
March, wk end March 7	91.0	109.8
March, wk end March 14	90.9	110.0
March, wk end March 21	90.7	110.2

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET LOWER

CHICAGO (AP)—General selling and lower prices formed the rule here in the wheat market early today as a result of a sharp setback of Liverpool quotations. Action at Liverpool was largely ascribed to offers of Canadian wheat and to general pause in demand.

Opening 1⅝ to 3¼c lower, Chicago wheat futures displayed afterward but little power to rally. Corn, oats and provisions were easier, with corn starting ⅛ to 1¼c off, and later keeping within the initial range.

Opening prices today were: Wheat, May, 1.06 to 1.07;; July, 1.05¼ to 1.05¾; September, 1.06½ to 1.06¾. Corn—May, .83½ to 83¾; September, .85½. Oats—March, .41⅞; May, 42¾ to 43; July, 42⅜ to 42½; September, .42.

Wheat closed firm, ⅛ to ¾ a bushel higher than yesterday's finish. Corn closed ¾ to 1⅜ up, oats ⅜ to ¾ advanced and provisions unchanged to 15c down.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF GIMBEL BROS.

NEW YORK—Gimbel Brothers, Inc., reports for the year ended Jan. 31, 1930, net earnings of $804,484 after depreciation and interest, equivalent to $4.37 a share on 184,200 shares of 7 per cent, compared with net loss of $909,795 in 1928. After preferred dividends there was a deficit of $521,141, compared with a deficit of $2,299,645 in the preceding year:

	1930	1929
Net sales	$124.636.273	$121.109.398
Balance	4.762.816	512.438
Depreciation	1.599.516	1.422.233
Interest	2.358.816	....
Net profit	804.484	*909.795
Pfd divs	1.325.625	1.389.850
Deficit	521.141	2.299.645

*Loss.

DIVIDENDS

Electric Power & Light Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 8.

Greenwich Water & Gas System, Inc., declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

American Cities Power & Light Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1-38 share of class B on class A or 75 cents cash; also regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent in class B on class B, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 5.

Darby Petroleum Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 16 to stock of record March 31.

An extra dividend of 25 cents a share has been voted on the common stock of the Allegheny Steel Corp. of Pittsburgh, in addition to the regular monthly dividend of 15 cents. Both are payable April 18, to stock of record March 31.

Canadian Fairbanks Morse Company declare the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Allegheny Steel Company declared two additional regular monthly dividends of 15 cents each, payable May 17 to stock of record April 10 and the other payable June 18 to stock of record May 31.

Otis Elevator Company declared three regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30; Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30, and Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Pequot Mills, Salem, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	1.04⅛	1.06	1.04⅛	1.06
May	1.07	1.09⅜	1.06	1.09⅜
July	1.05¾	1.03⅞	1.05	1.07¾

Corn

March	.81⅜	.82½	.81⅝	.82½
May	.83½	.85¼	.83¼	.85
July	.84½	.87⅛	.84½	.86⅝

Oats

March	.41⅞	.43¼	.41⅞	.43¼b
May	.42¾	.44¼	.42¾	.44⅛
July	.42⅜	.43¾	.42⅜	.43¾b

Lard

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	....	....	....	10.10b
May	10.30	10.30	10.12	10.25
July	10.50	10.50	10.32	10.50

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.09⅝	1.05⅝	1.09½	1.08⅞
July	1.11⅜	1.07¼	1.11½	1.10½
Oct	1.12½	1.08	1.12½	1.11½

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.00⅜	.97⅝	1.00⅜	.99⅞
July	1.00	.97⅝	1.00	.99⅞

HOUDAILLE-HERSHEY CORPORATION

Houdaille-Hershey Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net, of $2,819,669 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent after annual dividend requirements on 174,849 no-par shares of class A stock outstanding at end of year to $4.64 a share on 513,383 no-par shares of class B. Net for 1928, adjusted to include General Spring Bumper Corporation and Skinner Company, Ltd., was $2,256,821, equal, on the above share basis, to $3.54 a share on the class B stock. Gross for 1929 was $5,157,123; operating profit $3,282,436; provision for federal and Canadian taxes $325,629; other deductions (net) $137,138; net profit $2,819,669.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

The annual statement of the Industrial Finance Corporation for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1930, reflects the most prosperous year in the history of the corporation. Net earnings on a cash and accrual basis, after the payment of all interest, taxes and other charges, were $1,244,194.41. After preferred dividends the balance available for the common stock was $942,601, equivalent to $5.53 per share on 170,304 shares of common stock, as compared with net earnings for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1929, of $5.11 per share on 156,200 shares.

UNGERLEIDER FINANCIAL'S YEAR

Ungerleider Financial Corporation from organization May 22, 1929, to Dec. 31, 1929, shows operating income from all sources of $813,519. In accordance with policy adopted, all securities and syndicate participations owned were valued at cost or market whichever was lower This resulted in a writedown of investment holdings which, combined with other reserves, amounted to $1,280,544, making net loss for the period $466,965.

KELSEY-HAYES WHEEL

Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net of $3,316,460 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after 7 per cent preferred dividends to $4.11 a share on 749,454 no-par shares of common compared with $1,202,220 or $2.67 a share on 398,522 common shares in 1928.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
2 Agfa Ansco	20⅝	20	20¼
†6 Ala Pow 6% pf	104	104	104
2 Aluminum Co Am	316	316	316
4 Alum Co Am pf	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Aluminum Led	175	175	175
3 Ah Arch	47	46⅞	47
1 Am Brit&Cont	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Amer Beverage	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Am Chain	61½	60½	61
7 Am Cities P&L B	26	25⅞	26
2 Am Com Pow A	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1 Am Com Pow B	39	39	39
10 Am Cont Oilfields	516	5-16	5-16
10 Am Cyan B	34½	33⅛	34⅛
1 Am Dept Stores	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
4 Am Equities	17⅛	17	17⅛
3 Am&Fgn Pow war	64⅛	62⅛	64¼
14 Am Gas&El	146⅜	144	145
1 Am Gas&El pf	109¼	109¼	109⅛
1 Am Invest B	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
2 Am Nat Gas	13⅞	13¾	13¾
1 Am Pneumatic	8¼	8¼	8⅛
1 Am Salamandra	61⅞	61⅜	61⅜
23 Am Super-Power	30⅜	29⅝	30
2 Am SuperP 1st pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Amrad Corp	25⅛	25	25
6 Arizona Globe	½	½	½
8 Ark Nat Gas	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
14 Ark Nat Gas A	14	13⅞	13⅞
1 Art Metals Wks	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
7 Asso Gas & El A	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 Asso Rayon pf	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
1 Atl Fruit & Sug	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Atl Sec Corp	21	21	21
2 Atlas Plywood	25	25	25
1 Autom VM cv pr pf	12½	12½	12½
1 Aviation Corp Amer	37¾	37¾	37¾
B			
†Bell Tel Can	155	155	155
2 Blue Ridge	14½	14⅛	14⅛
2 Blue Ridge cvtf pf	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝
3 Brazil Tr & Lt	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
1 Brill B	5½	5½	5½
2 British Celanese	3½	3½	3½
22 Burma Ltd	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
C			
15 Cable R Tube vtc	8¼	8	8⅛
74 CAM Co vtc	1¼	1	1
1 CAM Co pf	5	5	5
5 Can Marc Wireless	5¾	5⅝	5¾
2 Can Pac Ry new	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜
2 Cent Pub Serv A	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
5 Cen States Elec	34⅛	34	34
5 Centrifugal Pipe	7½	7½	7½
1 Chesap & Ohio new	59	59	59
63 Cities Service	38½	38¼	38¼
7 City Mach & Tool	28⅝	28	28⅝
1 Cleve Elect Illum	81	81	81
2 Cleve Tractor	30½	30¼	30½
1 Colon Oil	7	7	7
5 Columbia Picture	36	35½	36¾
†10 Comwealth Edison	292½	292½	292½
18 Comweal & So war	5½	5⅜	5½
3 Community Wat Wks	17¾	17½	17½
3 Cons Dairy Prod	16⅛	16	16
3 Cons G&E Balt rts	5½	5⅛	5⅛
3 Cons Gas Util A	30¾	30½	30¾
2 Cons Instrument	4½	4½	4½
4 Cons Laundries	14¾	14½	14¾
8 Cont Oil Me vtc	16	15⅝	16
1 Copeland Prod A	10	10	10
*1 Copper Range	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
3 Cord Corp	17	15⅛	15¼
4 Corroon & Rey	14¾	14½	14¾
1 Cosden Oil	54¾	54¾	54¾
2 Crocker & Wheeler	30	28⅝	30
1 Crowell Pub	85	85	85
1 Curtiss Wright war	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝
3 Cusi Mex Min	1¼	1¼	1¼
D			
2 Davis Drug ctf	3	3¾	3¾
3 De Forest Radio	4¼	4¼	4¼
16 Detroit Aircraft	8	7⅞	8
5 Douglas Aircraft	19¾	19¼	19¾
6 Dresser Mfg A	42½	42	42½
†50 Duke Power	188	185¼	185¼
E			
2 Eastern Util A	13⅛	13	13
10 Eisler Elec	20	19½	19½
10 El Bond & Share	202½	102½	102½
4 El P & L opt war	54½	53⅝	54½
4 Electric Share	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝
2 Empire Pow	54¼	54	54
1 Empire Steel	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Emp Pub Ser A	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
19 Europe El deb rts	8⅝	8½	8½
F			
4 Fabrics Finishing	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Fairchild Avia A	5	5	5
5 Fokker Aircraft	30⅜	25⅜	28¼
4 Ford Mot Canada A	33½	33¼	33½
2 Ford Motor France	9½	9⅜	9½
22 Ford Mot Ltd	19¼	18⅞	19⅛
3 Fourth Natl Inv	46	46	46
5 Fox Theater A	7	7	7
G			
250 Gen Bak	3⅞	3¼	3⅞
5 Gen Bak pf	41½	40⅜	41½
2 Gen Elec Ltd reg	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
14 Gen Empire	27¼	27	27
10 GenGn Realty & Util	15¾	14¾	15¼
1 Gleanr Comb Har (2)	32	32	32
1 Glen Alden Coal (8)	100	100	100
1 Globe ndrwriters	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Gold Seal Elec	3½	3¼	3¼
4 Gold Coin	¼	¼	¼
3 Golden Center Min	5½	5⅜	5½
6 Goldman Sachs (6%f)	43⅛	41½	43
1 Gotham Knitbac	2¼	2¼	2¼
†25 Grief L & B pf X(7)	95	95	95
1 Groc Str Prod vtc	12½	12½	12½
1 Ground Gripper (1)	21	21	21
H			
1 ap Candy St A	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Hecla Min	12	12	12
3 Hudson Bay M&S	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞
9 Humble Oil&Ref	109⅞	108½	109
1 Hydro El Serv	46¼	46¼	46¼
I			
29 Imp Oil Can new	27¼	26⅝	27⅜
8 Ind Ter Illum	43½	42⅝	43½
1 Indust Fin ctf	22½	22½	22½
5 Insull Util	69⅝	69	69
†50 Insull Util 2pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Int Co Nor Am	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
4 Insurance Sec	22⅜	22	22⅜
60 Intercon Petrol	1⅛	1	1⅛
7 Internat Pet	22⅛	22	22⅛
4 Inter Util A	44	43⅜	44
32 Inter Util B	16½	16	16½
1 Interstate Equit	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 Inters Eq cv pf	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1 Interstate Hosiery	9	9	9
1 Irving Air Chute	17	17	17
2 Ital Superpower A	13½	12¼	12½
J			
16 Jefferson Elec	48⅜	48	48⅜
1 Jonas Naumburg	1½	1½	1½
K			
1 Kirby Pet	2½	2½	2½
2 Klein Hy pt pf	19¼	18⅞	19¼
1 Kolster Brandes	1¼	1¼	1¼
L			
2 La Salle Extension Un	2¾	2½	2½
2 Lefcourt Realty pf	35	35	35
1 Lily Tulip Cup	24	24	24
1 Loew's war	12	12	12
1 Lone Star Gas	41	41	41
†30 Long Is Light pf	109	108⅝	108⅝
12 Louisiana L & E	4½	3⅝	3⅞
M			
10 Marine Midland	41¾	41½	41¾
1 Marshall Field	46¼	46¼	46¼
99 Mavis Bottling Co	2	1⅞	2
2 Mayflower Assoc	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
4 Mead Johnson	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
16 Memphis Nat Gas	19½	19¼	19¼
2 Mesta Mach	27¼	27	27¼
1 Metal Text p pf	38½	38½	38½
12 Mid Roy cv pf	20⅜	20	20
12 Mid West Util	36¾	36	36⅛
5 Mid West Ut A war	4⅝	4½	4½
1 Midland Stl Prd new	19	19	19
1 Midland United	27	27	27
6 Mo Kan P L 10% f	27¼	27⅛	27¼
1 Municipal Service	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
N			
1 Nat Amer Co cut div	8½	8½	8½
2 Natl Dairy pf A	105	105	105
11 Natl Investors	28¼	27⅜	28¼
2 Natl Screen	25½	23⅝	25¼
2 Natl Steel x-w 2	63⅞	63	63
2 Nat Sug Ref NJ	32⅞	32	32
7 Nat Union Radio	8	7¾	8
12 Neet Inc A	21¾	20⅝	21
1 Nevada Cal Elec	100	100	100
†10 New England Power	97	97	97
†40 New Eng Pow pf	92¾	92	92¾
8 N E Tel & Tel rts	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
1 New Jersey Zinc	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
15 New Mex & Ariz Ld	6¼	6⅛	6¼
13 Newport Co	40⅞	39⅞	40⅞
5 New York Invest	25	25	25
1 N Y Rio & B Aires	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
7 Niagara Hud Pow	15⅜	15½	15⅜
16 Niles Bem Pond	43	41⅞	43
1 Nipissing Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
54 North Am Aviation	9½	9⅛	9½
2 Noranda Mines	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞
4 North Am Aviat A ws	2¼	2¼	2¼
*1 Novadel Agene	27½	27½	27½
O			
1 Ohio Cop	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Ohio Oil	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Orange Crush	36	36	36
7 Outboard Mot B	8⅞	8¼	8⅞
5 Pac Coast Biscuit	40½	40	40⅝
P			
20 Pac Coast Bis pf	79⅞	75⅜	79⅞
45 Pandem Oil	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
*10 Paramount Cab	7¾	7⅜	7¾
47 Pennroad Corp	15¾	15⅜	15½
1 Perryman El	7½	7½	7½
7 Petroleum Corp	23	22⅝	23
3 Pilot Radio A	14	13¾	13¾
2 Pitney Bowes	14½	14½	14½
1 Polymet Mfg	13	13	13
3 Premier Gold	1	1	1
10 Prince & Whitely	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3 Prince & White pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
2 Prudential Invest	19⅛	19⅞	19⅞
13 Pub Util Hold	23½	23⅛	23⅛
Q			
1 Quebec Pow Co	67	67	67
R			
5 Radio Products	21½	21½	21½
†150 Ry & Lgt Sec	75	75	75
1 Reiter Foster	3	3	3
2 Reliance Manage	20	19⅛	20
1 Repub Steel	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 Repub Steel pf	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3 Reynolds Metal	27½	27⅝	27⅝
1 Rike & Kumler	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Rockl L&P tr ctf	24½	24½	24½
S			
32 St Regis Paper	25½	25⅛	24¼
2 Salt-Creek Prod	13½	13⅜	13½
1 Schlett & Zand pf	22½	22½	22½
3 Segal Lock	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6 Selected Indust	9¼	9⅛	9¼
2 Sel Ind allot ctf	79⅞	78⅞	79⅞
2 Seton Leather	13	12⅞	13
6 Shattuck Denn	8¾	8½	8½
7 Shenandoah	16⅞	16¾	16¾
9 Shenandoah pf	46½	46¼	46¼
1 Silica Gel ctf	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
1 Sisto Financial	25	25	25
†20 Smith A O	213¾	213¾	213¾
2 Southern Corp	7	7	7
3 Southland Royalty	10½	10⅛	10½
1 Southern Dairy	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Southwest Gas Ut	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Square Co B	38½	38¼	38¼
4 Standard Motors	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
16 Stand Oil Indiana	55⅜	55	55⅜
31 Stand Oil Kan	37½	36½	36½
7 Stand Oil Ky	37	36½	36½
4 Stand Oil of Ohio	104	103¾	104
11 Starrett Corp	33⅞	33	33⅞
9 Starrett Corp pf 3	44¼	42⅛	44¼
1 Strauss (Nathan)	14½	14½	14½
14 Stutz Mot Car Am	37⅜	35⅜	37⅜
1 Sun Invest pf	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 Sunray Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Swift & Co new	31	30⅞	31
1 Swift Int	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜
1 Swiss Am Elec pf	94½	94½	94½
T			
1 Technicolor Inc	74	74	74
10 Tech Hugh Gold	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
4 Thermoid Co	25⅞	24⅝	25
5 Trasamer Corp	45	45	45
3 Transcont Air Tr	7¾	7¾	7¾
6 Tri Cont Corp	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
3 Tri Cont Corp war	7⅛	7	7
10 Tri Utilities	56	55¾	55¾
1 Tung-Sol Lamp	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
U			
1 nUion Am Invest	36	36	36
1 United Carr Fast	13½	13½	13½
1 United Dry Dock	7½	7½	7½
56 Uni Founders	37½	36⅛	36½
127 United Gas new	25¾	25⅛	25⅝
152United Gas	41¾	40¼	41⅜
38 Un Lt & Pow A (1)	40	39¼	40
3 Uni Lt & Pow cv pf	111¼	111	111¼
97 Uni Gas new war	9⅞	8⅞	9⅝
2 U S Dairy Prod B	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
7 U S Elec Pow	18	17⅞	18
6 U S Finish	25¼	24½	25¼
3 U S Lines pf (1)	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
1 U S Radiator	47	47	47
2 United Verde Ext	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
1 Utility Equities	17¼	17¼	17¼
18 Util Pow & Lt	24¼	24	24
1 Util P & Lt B ctf	55	55	55
1 Util & Ind pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
V			
2 Vacuum Oil	93¾	93	93
4 Venezuelan Pet	4	3¾	3¾
4 Vick Finance	8⅞	8¾	8¾
W			
20 Warren Bros new	63⅞	63¼	63½
2 Watson (JW) Co	3½	3½	3⅝
4 West Air Express	43	40⅞	42
Y			
1 Y Oil & Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

6 Aluminum Ltd 5s '48	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 Am Comw Pw 6s '40	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
17 Am & For Pw 5s 2030	90⅝	90	90⅝
35 Am G&E 5s '28	98⅛	98	98⅛
10 Am G&Pw 6s '39	95	94½	95
7 Am P&L 6s 2016	107¾	107⅝	107¾
2 Am Roll M 5s '48	100	100	100
1 Am Seat 6s '36	79	79	79
2 Appalach Pw 5s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Asso G&E 5½s '77	105	105	105
19 Asso G&E 5s '68	86¼	86¼	86¼
4 Asso G&E 4½s '48 ww	118	117	118
3 Asso Sim H 6½s '33	86	86	86
5 Atlas Plywood 5½s '43	85	85	85
1 Bell Tel Can 5s B '57	103	103	103
3 Can Pac Ry 5s '54	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Caroline P&L 5s '56	88¾	88½	88¾
10 Cen St El 5s '48	83	83	83
2 Cen StP&L 5½s '53	90	90	90
10 Chi Mil&StP 4¾s '99

OPERATIONS FOR ADVANCE ARE RESUMED

General Price Trend of the Market Irregularly Higher Again

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NEW YORK—A mixed market fare was laid out for the financial community. Stocks rallied briskly after an hour or two of hesitation, with the turnover again passing 4,000,000 shares. Bonds were inclined to rest a bit, only the utility issues drawing much attention.

Money was steady and foreign exchanges were buoyant. Wheat and cotton both declined, but in the closing dealings the former regained its losses and a fraction besides.

The rally in stocks was comprehensive. Steel led the way, but the steel group attracted no more attention than other stocks. Oils were uniformly strong and motors did well. Public utility shares improved, particularly those with "gas" connections.

Mercantile issues were heavy at the start, but pressure on them lifted. Some of the recent bear favorites enjoyed short covering, among them being Simmons, Gillette and National Cash Register.

Vanadium a Feature

A jump of more than 15 points by Vanadium in the early trading was the feature. The stock was tipped by the Palm Beach crowd a short time ago and moved up from around 63 to 90 shortly thereafter. It rested only a brief spell and then climbed above 100. Presumably the pool has found little difficulty in pushing up the price.

During the early selling a number of stocks looked quite weak. Montgomery Ward sank beneath the low prices of last autumn's break. Johns Manville also was hard pressed and sank below 128 before it managed to rally. Oddly enough, this was the day when the public read the bullish statements from Washington on the outlook for the building industry and also when the refrigerator stocks were strong. Manville does a good business with electric refrigerator manufacturing companies.

With today's trades the transactions on the stock exchange for the year crossed 200,000,000 shares. In the same period of last year the turnover was 70,000,000 shares higher.

Money a Bit Firmer

Call money was steady at 4 per cent, the market being at last without the benefit of special treasury borrowing and feeling the effects of withdrawals from lenders dissatisfied with the recent low rates. Time funds were a trifle firmer, but commercial paper weakened.

Contrary to the general reaction of foreign exchanges to firmer money here, foreign currencies were strong today. Sterling was a feature, its strength suggesting considerable withdrawals of funds to London, in spite of the talk of another cut in the Bank of England's discount rate before long.

For the time, short-time rates are about the same here and in London, and possibly the determined rise in good bonds in London and the confident expectation that the gilt-edged market will continue to advance was a factor. Still the outlook here also is for a good bond market, and recently a good deal of money has come over from the other side to go into our stocks.

Reduction of the Reichsbank discount rate to 5 per cent is in line with the world-wide determination of central banking authorities to promote cheap money. It relieves London of the fear that Germany might take gold from the Bank of England.

The Business Outlook

Canadian dollars vied with sterling for attention. Rising above par, discussion was aroused over the possibility of a gold movement northward. Gold customarily flows backward and forward between New York and Canada without much net gain or loss on the year, but Canada for the last year or so has virtually been off the gold standard, so far as export of the metal is concerned.

Industrial news of the day was of no great importance. As much as possible had to be made of the Federal Reserve Board's monthly summary, and the further long exposition of the situation made by Julius Barnes of the National Business Survey Conference. The one was concerned with the brief spurt in trade which occurred early in February; the other with hopes of what may take place later on and with prospects. The Administration's survey was, on the whole, encouraging. It fits in well with the view here that business is lagging in most lines, but that there is every reason to expect a turn in the next few months, chiefly because of the cheap money stimulant.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ASSETS INCREASE

Canadian Pacific pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows total assets of $1,339,387,261 Dec. 31, compared with $1,225,075,014 at the end of 1928, and surplus revenue from operation $156,428,903, compared with $155,495,914. Current assets were $114,-298,166 and current liabilities $14,111,-834, compared with $93,773,556 and $19,955,199.

Net of $41,477,761, after taxes, charges and contingent reserve, is the same as previously published, and is equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $11.15 a share on 3,300,000 shares of common outstanding at the end of the year, compared with $48,313,437 or $15.07 a share on 2,935,363 average number of common shares in the preceding year, and $14.99 a share on 2,952,471 shares outstanding at the end of 1928.

BUENOS AIRES BONDS OFFERED

Public offering of a new issue of $8,000,000 6½ per cent external sinking fund gold bonds of 1930 of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, is being made by a banking group headed by the First National Old Colony Corporation, and including Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc., and Continental Illinois Company, these bonds being dated Feb. 1, 1930, and maturing Aug. 1, 1961. They are priced at 95½ and interest, to yield 6.85 per cent to maturity.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY CO.

Chicago City Railway Company reports for the year ended Jan. 31, 1930, net of $1,929,237 after charges, equivalent to $10.72 a share on 180,000 shares, compared with $1,824,504, or $10.14 a share, a year before.

3:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

3:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.24	Last Mar.22
33¾	22	..	Abitibi	1400	34	33¼	34	33⅜
81⅜	64⅞	.60	Abitibi pf	200	85	84⅞	85	83⅝
34⅞	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1200	33¼	32⅝	33¼	32⅞
88	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	100	89	89	89	89
28	23	2	Adams Mill	500	28⅛	27½	27⅞	27⅝
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	1000	20	17½	20	17½
41¼	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	38⅞	35¼	38⅝	35¼
141⅜	118	3f	Air Reduc	1000	141⅜	139⅛	140	139
35	21	2½f	Airway El	1200	36	34¾	35	34⅞
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	500	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
9⅛	7	..	Alaska Jun	400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	8
15½	8¼	..	Albany PWP	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	13½
34⅛	23	..	Alleghany	800	32¼	31⅜	32	31¾
99¾	99⅜	..	Allegh ww xl wi	100	99¾	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
107½	95½	..	Allegh ww xxx	400	104⅝	104¼	104½	104⅜
292	255¾	4	Allied Chem	300	281½	279	280½	282
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	900	65⅛	63⅞	65⅛	64½
36¼	28⅛	3	AL Port Cem	300	37	35⅞	36⅛	..
227½	18	2	Amerada	1200	25	23⅜	24⅜	23¼
95½	77	2f	Am Bk Note	400	96	92	95½	92
8¼	6⅜	..	Am Ag Chem	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
12	7	..	Am Beet S	400	8½	8¼	8⅜	8½
55½	40⅛	..	Am Bosch	200	53⅝	51⅛	53⅜	..
54½	46¾	2.40	Am Brake	100	54	53½	54	53¼
173⅜	73⅜	..	Am Br Bov	300	15¼	15	15¼	14⅞
150½	117¼	4f	Am Can	1000	148	146	147⅜	146⅛
145½	140¼	7	Am Can pf	400	145	144⅝	145	..
82½	66	6	Am Car & F	400	68	66½	67½	66
97	95⅞	7	Am Chain pf	1000	98	98	99	99
49⅝	36⅝	2f	Am Chicle	1000	43¾	41½	43⅜	..
33	22	1.50	Am Com Alc	1300	23½	22¼	23¼	22½
243⅞	230⅝	3	Am En Til	1000	237⅝	233⅝	237⅛	237⅛
47⅜	32⅝	4	Am Ex & FPW	1100	39⅜	37½	38⅞	37½
112	99	4	Am Ex & FP 7	100	110	110	110	110
99½	95	7	Am & FP 2pf	100	97	97	97	..
33⅜	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	200	32	31	31	32
39½	35⅞	3f	Am Ice	1200	40	41¼	40¼	40⅜
51⅜	35⅝	2f	Am Int Corp	1200	47¾	46¾	47⅜	46⅜
35	30	..	Am La Fr pf	50	33	33	33	..
105	82	8	Am Ioco	500	84¼	82	83	83
51½	44	3	Am Metals	100	46	46	46	46
85	65	7	Am Nat G pf	100	85	85	85	..
¾	½	..	Am Piano	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
114	77	1f	Am Pw&Lt	800	111⅞	109¾	111	109¾
107	100	6	Am P & L 6	100	107	107	107	106½
88¼	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	88¼	88¼	88¼	..
38	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	2600	36⅜	35⅝	36⅛	36
34⅛	20½	..	Am Repub	400	34¾	32	34	31⅜
100⅝	80½	2f	Am Roll Mill	200	93	92⅜	92⅜	93
11⅜	7½	..	Am Roll M rts	200	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
64¼	59	5	Am Saf Raz	400	63	62¼	63	..
23⅜	11⅜	..	Am Ship	400	17⅝	13¼	13¼	13¼
78½	69⅝	4	Am Smelt	400	75	74⅛	75	74½
22½	15	..	Am Solvent	300	21	17¾	17¾	..
51¼	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	1400	50¼	49⅜	50	50¼
33¼	25⅜	..	Am Solvent pf	400	30¾	29	30⅛	29⅞
67⅝	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	100	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66¾
107¾	104	7	Am Sugar pf	400	108	107⅜	108	108
247¼	216	9	Am Tel&T	200	241¾	240	240¾	244⅜
112⅜	85½	1f	Am Wat W	900	110	108¼	109¼	108¾
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	100	14⅞	13⅜	14⅞	..
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	100	38½	37	37½	39¼
7½	5	..	Am Writ ct	100	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	..
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	100	14½	14½	14½	14¾
53¼	40	3	Anac Wire	100	47½	47½	47½	..
80⅜	69½	3	Anaconda	3700	75⅝	74⅜	74	74⅝
87⅜	70	2.40	Anchor Cap	1200	87⅜	86¾	88⅝	86½
37⅜	30¼	3	Andes Cop	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	34
27⅜	22⅜	2	Arch Dan	400	25	24¾	24¾	..
81⅜	74¼	7	Armour D pf	100	75	75	75	74¾
6⅝	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	300	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
3⅛	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	200	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
64	57½	7	Arm Ill pf	1000	58	57½	58	57⅞
12¼	6⅝	..	Arnold Cons	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	7⅞
46⅜	36⅛	4	Asso Apparl	100	42	41½	41½	41¼
45⅛	28	2½	Asso Dry G	300	42½	40¼	42½	40⅞
240¼	209¾	10	Atchison	100	237½	236¼	237¼	236
104⅞	102⅝	¼	Atl Coast L	100	105	103⅝	105	..
49	36¼	1f	Atl Refin	3800	49¼	48	48½	47½
106	81½	4f	Atlas Prod	600	105½	102¾	104	102¼
33	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	55000	34⅜	34	34⅜	34¼
257¾	175	4§	Auburn Auto	400	251	247¾	251	247
61⅜	42¾	5⅓	Austin N	100	4½	4½	4½	..
10⅝	4½	..	Auto Sales	200	7¾	7¼	7¾	7⅛
25	15	3	Auto Sales pf	100	19	19	19	..
48	27	3	Auto Strop A	400	49¾	48	49	48
81⅜	43¼	..	Aviation	200	73¼	71¾	72¼	73⅜

—B—

38	30⅛	1¾	Baldwin	1000	34½	34	34¼	34⅛
116	111	7	BBaldwin pf	50	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	114¼
120¾	115	7	Balt & O	200	119¼	119¼	119¼	119⅛
78⅜	63	3½	Bangor & A	1000	81	77⅞	80½	78½
20¾	16¼	2	Barker Bros	120	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19¼
28⅜	20½	2f	Barnsdell A	1000	28½	28	28	28
16½	13	..	Beacon Oil	300	15½	15	15⅛	15
82⅞	67½	4	Beatrice	400	81	80⅝	80⅝	..
70⅛	60½	3f	Beechnut	100	63½	63⅛	63⅞	..
85½	70	4.14	Belg NR pf	1000	83¾	83¼	83¾	..
49⅜	32⅝	2	Bendix	2400	49⅜	46¾	48⅞	46⅜
43	31⅛	2	Best & Co	200	42¼	41⅛	42¼	41½
103¼	92	6	Beth Steel	800	104⅛	103⅛	104⅛	103
138	122½	7	Beth Steel pf	100	134	133⅞	133⅞	134
29	23	..	Bloom'dale	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	..
59	47⅞	3	Bohn Alum	2100	59	57¾	57¾	58½
33¼	22	..	Booth F l pf	1400	24¼	22	24⅛	..
74⅝	60⅜	3	Borden	1400	66⅝	65⅝	66⅛	73⅞
47⅜	32⅝	4	Bore Warner	4500	47⅛	45¼	46⅞	45⅜
112	99	4	Boston & Me	100	109	109	109	108
19¾	13½	..	Briggs & Str	10800	19¾	17⅞	19½	17¾
29½	21¼	2	Briggs & Str	200	28½	28¼	28½	..
20⅝	13	4	Brockway	1500	20¼	17⅝	19¾	15½
78⅜	63	4	Bklyn Man T	1100	76	74¾	75	75½
131¼	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
178¼	131	5	Bklyn Un G	1200	167	166	166½	164
24½	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	2200	22	20⅝	21⅞	22
23¾	14½	..	Bruns Term	100	19	18⅜	19	19
31¾	22⅛	1	Bucyrus	3200	31⅞	31	31⅞	31½
42⅞	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	1200	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	42½
12¼	9⅜	..	Budd Mfg	2400	13½	12	13	11⅞
14⅝	8⅞	1	Budd Wheel	1400	13	12¼	12¾	12
60	29⅞	1 60	Bullard	3100	59⅜	58	59	57¼
35¾	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	4100	36¾	33¾	35⅞	33½
109⅝	99½	8	Burns Br A	1100	104¼	104	104½	105
27	22½	..	Burns Br B	1100	25⅝	25½	25⅝	25
51⅞	43¼	.60f	Burroughs	4500	49⅜	47½	49¾	47¾
48½	36	2§	Bush Term	3100	42⅞	42½	42½	53⅛
110	100¼	7	Bush T deb	30	109½	109½	109½	110
5¼	3½	2	Butte & Sup	100	3½	3⅛	3½	3½
29⅜	16½	..	Butterick	1100	26½	26¼	26½	26½
102	80⅛	..	Byers	3100	100¾	97	100	97

—C—

77½	66⅝	4	Calif Pack	4100	73½	72⅜	72⅝	73
21⅜	1	..	Callahan	1100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
28½	19	2	Campbell	2700	28¼	26¾	28¼	26⅝
89⅞	74⅞	6	Calu & Ariz	2400	84½	83	83½	83¼
33⅜	26	4½	Calu & Hecla	1800	29	28½	28⅝	28½
75⅜	63¾	5	Canada Dry	4200	74½	74⅛	74¼	74½
220½	187⅞	10	Can Pac	1300	206⅞	205	206½	206
34¼	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	300	32	31½	31⅞	32¼
27⅞	18⅜	..	Capital Adm	400	25¾	25¾	25⅜	26⅜
294⅜	192¼	6	Case Thresh	1800	279⅝	276¾	278⅝	276¾
74⅞	54	3	Caterpillar	2800	74⅜	74	74⅜	74
13⅞	8½	..	Cav-Dobbs	100	10	10	10	..
60	35½	3	Celotex	2100	54⅜	52⅞	53⅜	52¾
29	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	1100	28⅛	28	28⅝	..
34⅜	30¼	2	Cen Alloy	1200	32¼	32	32	31⅞
34⅝	31	..	Cen Alloy ct	1200	32⅜	32	32⅜	31⅝
315	279	8f	Cen of N J	1800	290	290	290	..
8	3⅜	..	Century Rib	200	8	7½	8	..
63⅜	57⅞	6	Cerro de P	200	63	62½	63	63
15⅞	11	..	Cert-Teed	2100	13⅜	13	13½	13⅜
60	36	4.20	Checker Cab	7100	59⅞	58¼	59⅞	59
76⅜	63½	3	Ches Corn	2800	75¾	74¾	75¼	74
27⅜	20⅜	10	Ches & Ohio	2300	33¾	33¼	33⅜	232½
7¼	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	1100	7¼	6	7¼	6⅛
8¼	5¾	..	Chi & Atl pf	1200	8⅛	6⅞	8¼	..
23⅝	14	..	Chi & E Ill	1400	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
51⅞	36	..	Chi & E I pf	2100	50½	49	49	..
157½	125⅜	..	Chi Gt West	1200	14¼	14	14	14
26⅜	22½	..	Chi M&SP	1200	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	23¼
46½	39¼	..	Chi M&SP pf	1300	41⅜	40¼	41⅜	40⅝
140½	137⅜	7	Chi & NW pf	100	140¼	140¼	140	..
36⅝	22½	..	Chi Pneu	2300	36½	34½	35⅞	34⅞
125½	114	7	Chi RI	100	122	122	122	..
2¼	7⅝	..	Chi RI rts	1200	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	200	64	64	64	64
41¾	33¼	3	Chrysler	6100	40⅜	39½	39⅞	40
49	40⅛	3.60§	City Ice	2200	44⅞	44½	44⅞	44½
10¼	7⅝	.50	City Stores	1100	8⅛	8	8¼	7⅞
38½	33	3	Clark Equip	1200	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	36½
100	91¼	7	Cluett P pf	200	100	100	100	100
177	133¼	6	Coca Cola	1400	172⅞	170¼	172⅞	172⅛
50½	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	50	50	50	..
63⅜	60	..	Col Palmolive	200	60	60	60	60
153¾	142⅜	..	Collins&A	400	30½	29½	30½	..
63	36½	2	Colo F&I	1200	63	58¾	63	58¾
95	83	3	Colo South	400	94	94	94	..
96¾	70½	2§	Colum Gas	12000	94⅝	93½	94	94
109¾	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	200	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
199	168⅛	5f	Col Carbon	800	189¼	186	186	187¼
39⅝	33⅜	2	Com-Cred	2100	39⅜	38	39⅛	38⅜
43½	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	200	42¾	42	42¾	43
26	22½	2	Com Cr pf B	50	26	26	26	26
55	36⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	200	50⅝	50	50	49½
34⅜	27¼	1	Com Sol	1800	33	31⅜	32⅝	32
18¼	12¾	.60	Commwlth So	600	17	16¾	16¾	16⅝
101½	99	..	Commwlth Pr	400	101	100¾	101	100⅝
52½	44	2	Conde Nast	500	52½	51¾	52½	50¾
19⅝	13½	..	Congoleum	2300	19¾	18	19½	19¼
27⅞	15½	2	Con Film	600	24	23⅞	24	24
28⅛	18	2	Con Film pf	3200	24¼	24¼	24⅝	24¾
123¾	96⅝	4	Con Gas	3000	121½	120	120¼	120¾
103	99½	5	Con Gas pf	300	103	102¾	103	103
61⅛	49	6	Con Rv C pf	1300	59⅞	59	59⅞	59½
22½	12	1.20	Container A	1200	19⅞	19¼	19¼	19¼
8½	4¾	..	Container B	200	7¾	6	7¾	7
52½	39	..	Cont Bak A	1200	43⅞	42½	43½	42
7½	5½	..	Cont Bak B	500	7½	6	6¼	6⅛
94⅞	86½	8	Cont Bak pf	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	..
69¾	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	4300	68⅜	67⅝	68	67⅝
34½	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	1100	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
71½	59	2	Cont Ins	1100	69½	69	69½	68⅝
81¼	58⅝	..	Cont Motors	1200	67⅜	65⅞	66¾	7
26⅞	19½	..	Cont Oil	4200	27	26¼	26⅝	26
38¾	27⅞	1	Cont Shares	1600	36⅜	34⅝	36¼	35⅛
99⅜	87½	3f	Corn Prod	1300	97	95½	96½	96
146	140	7	Corn Prod pf	100	146½	146	146½	..
33	24¼	2§	Coty	1200	31½	29⅞	31½	29⅞
35⅜	25¼	2f	Cream of Wh	1600	34⅝	34½	34⅝	34½
29⅛	9	..	Crex Carpet	400	21	20	21	20
23	10¼	1§	Crosley	100	23⅞	17¾	17⅞	18
57½	43	..	Crown Cork	600	56¼	54¼	56	55
92⅝	84	5f	Crucible	100	92⅜	88½	92¼	90⅜
117	110	7	Crucible pf	70	115	115	115	112¾
1⅛	⅝	..	Cuba Cane	100	1⅛	1	1	1
16	9	..	Cuba Co	300	15¼	14	15⅛	14
2½	1⅛	..	Cub Dom S	200	1½	1¼	1½	1⅛
48	44⅝	4	Cudahy	100	45½	45¼	45⅛	45⅝
122½	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	200	118¾	118	118¾	118½
12⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	3700	12½	11	12½	11⅜
19	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	600	18	16¾	18⅛	17
89⅞	64	3½§	Cutler	200	84½	84	84½	84⅞

—D—

43	28⅝	..	Davison	400	42¼	41½	42	41½
153	136	6	Del Lac&W	100	144½	143½	144½	145
75⅞	60	..	Denv RG pf	200	75⅜	74½	75⅜	..
185	139	8	Diamond M	41000	184	181	183	181
24½	20¼	1.20	Dom Stores	200	21	21	21	21⅛
138½	112⅞	4	Dupont	1200	137½	135	136⅜	135½
120	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	120	120	120	120

—E—

25½	20½	1½§	Eastern RM	300	22½	21¼	22¼	22¾
241	175¾	5f	East Kodak	700	241	232½	241	234¾
37¼	27⅝	3	Aaton Axle	100	35	34¼	34½	35
109¾	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	400	107	105½	106¾	107½
7⅛	4½	..	Elec Boat	200	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	..
81¾	49¼	1	Elec P&L	1200	80¼	77¾	79	78¾
111	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	100	111	110	111	110
79¼	69¾	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	77⅜	76¼	76¼	77¾
5½	3¾	..	Elk Horn	400	5½	4⅞	5½	4⅝
14	9	..	Elk Horn pf	120	9½	9½	9½	9¾
58¾	39¼	1f	Eng P S	400	57¾	56⅜	56¾	57
100½	94⅝	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	100½	100½	100½	100
102	94½	5½	EngP S 5½ pf	100	98⅛	98	98	98½
58	55	..	EngP S ctfs	200	57	57	57	57
44	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	100	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	43
63¾	55⅞	..	Erie	300	59¾	57¾	59⅝	57⅝
67⅜	61⅜	4	Erie 1 pf	100	66¼	66¼	66¼	66½
62½	57½	4	Erie 2 pf	300	62¼	62¼	62¼	..

—F—

26⅜	22	1½	Ex Buffet	20	26	26	26	26
39⅜	15⅜	..	Fairbanks pf	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	..
27¼	15	2½	Fashion Pk	100	17¾	17¼	17¼	17⅛
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	41	40¼	40½	40½
82⅞	65½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	82⅞	82¼	82⅞	81¼

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.24	Last Mar.22
98½	92	6½	Filene pf	30	97	95	95	95
33⅛	26	1.60	Firestone	100	27⅞	27½	27¾	..
88	79¾	6	Firestone pf	200	88	86⅞	88	86½
61⅝	39¼	2½	First Nat St	200	57½	55⅛	57½	56¼
4½	3	..	Fisk Rubber	500	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅝
20	13	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	30	15	15	15	15
48⅝	37	2	Follansbee B	400	48⅝	44⅞	48⅞	..
83	60½	2	Foster & Wh	400	83	75⅝	83	75
26⅜	15⅛	..	Foundation	100	24	23⅜	23¾	..
39½	16¼	4	Fox A	3000	29⅝	27¾	29½	27⅝
7½	3⅝	..	Fox rts	4000	4	3¾	3⅞	4⅜
46⅞	38⅛	4f	Freeport Tx	1500	46¾	45⅛	46¼	45⅜
½	⅛	..	Fox deb rts	6000	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

—G—

9⅜	5⅝	..	Gabriel A	100	8½	8½	8½	..
7¾	3½	..	Gardner M	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
16½	12	..	Gen Am Inv	800	15	14¾	15	15
108¾	99⅜	4§	Gen Am Tk	1700	105⅜	103⅞	104⅞	104½
68½	49¼	4	Gen Asphalt	1500	68½	65¼	68

CHEAP MONEY MAY STIMULATE STEEL BUYING

Believed Bottom Point of Operations Reached for Present

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Though further declines in steel operations have been registered the opinion prevails that the bottom point for operations and specifications has been reached for the time being, and that the arrival of spring, open weather and outdoor project resumptions will turn the tide.

Call money rates dropped to lowest levels since 1925. Cheap money is expected to stimulate building and engineering work in which steel is the major raw material.

The steel fabricators report that there is a tremendous amount of building work being arranged by architects and that builders have evidently been awaiting the bottom of the money market before going ahead with plans.

More is heard of the programs for construction and expansion of the Federal and State Governments, which are expected to play an important role for the steel industry.

The agricultural interests have been supporting the steel makers well of late, and are expected to continue to be good customers, buying steel in the form of concrete reinforcing bars and road-building machinery.

Operations Lower

Operations are now around 74 per cent of capacity contrasted with 76 per cent a week ago, 81 per cent at the peak of mid-February and 95 per cent a year ago at this time. The United States Steel Corporation is gaited at 80 per cent, while the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is working at 81 per cent.

Tin plate makers are gaited at 85 per cent contrasted with 95 per cent at this time last year.

First reports have come out pertaining to the canning industry, which are read with interest by tin plate makers. The canning of apricots in California promises to be only 60 per cent normal this year because of a poor yield. However, the canning of asparagus promises to be very good.

Some of the steel makers who specialize in commodities used in automobile manufacture report that sales are increasing steadily. From the Middle West come reports that automotive parts makers are busier. It is expected that when warmer weather arrives and the demand of the public is better gauged automobile production will be speeded somewhat.

Though purchasing of steel equipment on the part of the railroads will not be as brisk in the months to come as during the months which have passed prospects are still fair.

At least six of the leading carriers are expected to enter the market soon for freight cars. One of the prominent locomotive builders is increasing its working force from 16,000 to 18,000 men. Track accessory orders in the Chicago district are averaging about 5000 tons weekly.

Price Situation

The steel price situation is still uncertain. At the moment the tendency is toward easiness but if the improvement in purchasing which is expected actually sets in prices should firm. However, few formal advances in prices are expected.

Price concessions have been reported in bars, plates, shapes, cold-rolled strips, black sheets and in various forms of iron and steel scrap. There has been an absence of big tonnage buying on which to test prices thoroughly. Demand for practically all forms of iron and steel pipe has become very brisk. Many live projects have come out involving steel pipe for oil, gasoline and gas lines, the largest involving 300 miles, the pipe to be made by a Milwaukee company.

Pig iron business has been more active this month than at any previous time before this year. However the producers claim that melters are not purchasing as large tonnages as a year ago. There is an inquiry in the East at present for 1200 tons from a consumer who bought 4500 tons at this time last year.

Pending inquiries at New York at the close of last week totaled 10,000 tons, one of the best pending tonnages so far this year. The largest lot wanted was 2500 tons for the General Electric Company.

A cast iron pipe maker on the Delaware River bought 15,000 tons of Alabama iron recently. In fact the cast iron pipe makers have been the most active iron purchasers of late.

Business in New England is quieter following the brisk purchasing during the first half of the month. However, there is still some attractive business in sight in that district.

The iron market in the East has a trifle firmer complexion, since Buffalo producers are not exerting so much selling pressure on the market.

Steel Situation Mixed

Steel statistics for February are mixed. During the week was announced sales of steel sheets last month by the independent sheet producers. These sales were at the rate of 62 per cent of capacity compared with 101 per cent for the preceding month. The drop was probably due to lessened demand from the automobile manufacturers.

Sales of fabricated structural steel were larger than in January and than February of last year.

Iron ore shipments on the Great Lakes have started already but so far this season the shipments are only about a third those for the corresponding period of last year.

Sales of pig iron are starting for shipment east of Buffalo on the New York State barge canal.

The non-ferrous metals have no uniform price trend. Copper and lead prices have been steady; tin has been rising and zinc declining. Lead has been the most active metal, all lines of consumers having bought because they regarded prices as at bargain levels, with the metal selling here at 5.50c a pound, New York, compared with the equivalent of 5.83c at London.

The most cheerful news pertaining to copper was February statistics concerning world production which at 139,229 tons was the smallest since September, 1927.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	70	60
Alleghany '50 wi	98⅜	98
Alleghany 5s '44	103¾	103½
Alleghany 5s '49	104¼	103¾
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104½	104½
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	85	85
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101	101
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	100½	99½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	107¼	106
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	101	100½
Am Ict 5s '53	89	89
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	90	89
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¾	101½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '33	101	101
Am T & T col 5s '46	104½	104½
Am T&T '65	104¼	103⅞
Am T&T sf 5s '60	104½	104¼
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	107¾	107¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101½	101
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	106⅞	106⅞
Ann Arbor 4s	83	82
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	95	94¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91	90½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	86⅝	85⅞
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 cta	91⅝	91⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s 95	95½	95⅛
Atch T&SF 4s 1905	94	94
Atch T&SF cv 4½s	140	139
Atl & Danv 1st 4s 48	69¾	69¾
Atl & Danv 2d 4s 48	57	56⅛
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91⅞	91⅞
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	78¾	78½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102
AtO 1st 4s '48	94⅜	94⅜
B&O cv 4½s '33	100⅛	100
B&O 1st s ct '48	104⅞	104⅞
B&O cv 4½s	103⅞	103½
B&O rfg 6s '95	110	110
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105⅛	105⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107⅜	107⅜
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101¾	101¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '53	102	101⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	101	100½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	40	40
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	104	104
Bklyn Edison 5s '49	104¼	104¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100	99¾
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	101½	101½
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	100	100
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101¾	101½
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	58	57
Can Nat Ry 5s July	103	102⅞
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	97	97
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96½	96½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	96¼	96¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	103⅛	102⅞
Can North 4s	100⅛	100⅛
Can North deb 6½s '46	116½	116½
Can North sf 7s '40	111⅜	111½
Can Pacific deb 4s	87¼	87¼
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103½	103
Can SS Ltd 6s	96½	96½
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101⅞	101¾
Cen Dist Tel 5s	103⅜	103⅜
Cen of Ga Con 5s '45	102½	102½
Cen of N E 4s	84	84
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103	103
Cen RR N J 4s	92	92
Cen RR N J gen 5s '87 reg	110¼	110¼
Cen Steel 8s '41	124½	124½
Cen RR N J gen 5s '87	110½	110½
Certainteed 5½s '48	60⅜	59½
Cespedes Sugar s f 7½s '39	70	70
Ches Corp 5s '47	101	100¾
Ches & O 4½s A	98½	98½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	100¾	100¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	104	104
Ches & O 4½s B	98½	98½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	89	89
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	100	100
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	82	81½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71	70¼
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	109½	109
Chi L S East 4½s	98¼	98¼
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	87¼	87
Chi M&StP C	96	96
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	76¾	76¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	96	95½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	102⅜	102
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	109½	109½
Chi Railway 5s '27	79	78¾
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	97¾	97¾
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	96⅜	96
Chi Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	91	91
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	99¾	99¾
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115½	115
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	90⅝	90⅝
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	97½	97⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90	90
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103⅜	103⅜
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	108½	107
Colonial Oil 6s	90	88⅜
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	97	97
Colo Industrial 5s '34	95½	95½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100	100
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	101⅞	101½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102	101⅝
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	50	50
Commercial Credit 5½s '35	97	97
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97½	96½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	98½	97
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105⅜	105⅜
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	59¼	59
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	101½	101½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¼	106
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101⅞	101½
Cuba Cane Prod deb	34¾	34¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	64	64
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81	80½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	92	92
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100¼	100¼
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103¾	103¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94	94
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	101	101
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104	104
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101Z	101⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96	95¾
Den & F G Wn 5s '55	98⅜	98
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	94¼	94¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	104⅝	104⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '55	104¼	104¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¾	101
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	99	99
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	98⅝	98
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	103½	103½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100¼	100
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	87	87
East Tenn Va G 5s '30 div	99⅞	99⅞
Edith Rock 6s	102	102
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	95	94¼
Erie gen 4s '96	83¾	83
Erie 5s '67	96⅞	96½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	103¼	103¼
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	98⅛	98⅛
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	85¾	85¼
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	58	58
Fla East Coast 5s '74	56⅛	56
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	34	34
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	99	99
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	103
Gen Pet 5s '40	102	101½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	101¼	101
Geo Ala con 5s '45	83	83
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107⅛	107
Goodyear 5s '57	95⅞	95½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	84	84
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106	105¾
Great Northern 4¼s '61	96½	96½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	107	107
Great Northern 5½s '52	110¾	110¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112¾	112½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99¼	99
Havan Elec 5s '52	83¼	83
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	63	63
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	99½	99½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72½	72½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	103	103
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	83¼	83
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	99½	99¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102
Ill Ben Tel rfg 5s '56	105	104¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	100¾	100½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	98	98
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63 A	106¾	106⅝
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100½	100½
Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	91	91
Ind Limestons 6s '46	73½	73½
Ind Louisivnne 4s '56	87	87
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101	101
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	100	99⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	74	72¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	73¾	73½
Inter Ray Trans 6s '32	66	66
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	94½	94½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100½	100¼
Int & Gt Nor 5s B	96	96
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	92	92
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100⅜	100⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	92⅛	92
Int Paper 6s '55	92½	91⅞
Int Rys cen Am 5s '72	81⅛	79½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	116⅞	116½
Int T&T 5s	98½	98
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	97	96⅞
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104¼	104¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101⅜	101⅜
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105¾	105
Kendall 5½s war	91⅞	91⅞
Keith 6s '46	90	90
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	104¾	104½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103½	103⅜
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99⅝	99⅜
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	89½	89½
Lehigh C&N 4½s	97½	97½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	120½	120
Long Island rfg 4s '49	90¾	90¾
Long Island con 5s '31	100	100
L&N uni 4s '40	96⅛	96
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	107¼	107¼
L& N7s '30	100¼	100¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	75¼	75¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95½	94
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	103¾	103¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101½	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	102	102
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101	100⅝
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	91	90
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101	100½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	89	89
Mo K & T 4½s '78	96¼	96¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	107½	107½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	104	103½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	81⅜	81
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101¼	100⅜
Mo Pac 5s G '78	101	100¼
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	102	102
Mo Pac 5½s '49	113½	112½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	99½	99½
Morris & Essex 4½s	99	98⅝
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	83¼	83¼
Morris & Essex 5s	106⅝	106
Mutual Fuel 5s	103	103
Nat Acme sf 7½s '31	102	102
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100¼	100
Nat Starch 5s	100	100
N E T & T 5s '52	106	106
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92	92
N O T & M 5s C	100¼	100
N O T & M 5s B '54	98	97¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	82	81⅞
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	82¼	81⅞
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99	99
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106¾	106¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107½	107⅜
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	107⅝	107¼
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107⅝	107⅝
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101⅝	101½
N Y Chi & St L 6s '32	102⅝	102⅝
NY GELH&P 5s '48	107¼	107¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	85¼	85¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	95¼	95
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105¼	105
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	134¾	133½
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	101	101
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	18⅛	18⅛
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	104⅜	104⅜
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107½	107½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	107¼	100¼
NY Tel rig 6s '41	107¼	106¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	92	91¾
Niag Lock & O P 6s '58	103	102
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	78¾	78¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	66	65
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103½	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅛	103
Nor 9m Ed 5s ct	97¾	97½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	69¼	69¼
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	91½	91½
Nor Pac Ss C 2047	105⅛	105⅛
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	105⅛	105⅛
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113⅜	113
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101⅜	101⅜
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	107	107
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	80	80
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	79	79
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	102½
Pac Gas & Elec 3s '42	102¼	102¼
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104	104
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	95½	95
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101¼	101
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	90	89
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	60⅞	60
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99	99
Penn R R 4⅜s '63	100½	100¼
Penn R R con 4½s '60	101⅞	101⅞
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100⅝	100½
Penn R R 5s '64	104¼	104
Penn R R gen 5s '68	109	109
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109¾	109½
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	88½	88½
Pere Marq 4½s wi	98½	98½
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	95¼	95⅛
Phil Co 5s '67	100¾	100½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99¾	99¼
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86¾	86¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	99⅜	99
Philippine Ry 4s '37	29½	29½
Pitts & W Va 4½s A	95½	95½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	100⅜	100⅜
Portland Railway 5s '30	99¾	99¾
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	100¼	99⅞
Port Ry Lt & P 7s '46	105⅞	105⅞
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	96½	96
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	92⅞	92⅞
Pub Svc E&G 7s	98¾	98¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¼	99¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	97	97
Read rfg 4½s '97	100¼	100¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96¾	96¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47	100⅞	100¼
Rep I & S 5½s '53	103¾	103¾
Rio G & W col 4s '49	86⅝	86⅝
Richfield Oil 6s	97	97
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	106⅞	106⅞
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107¾	107¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	99	99
St L & S F 4s A '50	92⅜	91¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	95	94½
St L & S F 5s B '50	103½	103
St L S W 1st 4s '89	98¾	98¾
St L S W 2d 4s '89	81½	81½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	97¼	97¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	106½	106½
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	75	75
Seabd A L con 6s '45	78½	78
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	70	69
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	99	99
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96¼	96
Shell Union 5s '47	100	97½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	58½	58½
Shell Un 5s ct ww	101¼	100¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅜	100½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102¼	102⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103⅛	103½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100¼	99¾
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	98	97⅞
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96	94¾
South P Rico Sugar 7s '41	104½	104½
So Bell Tel & T 5s '41	103¾	103⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104½	104¼
So Pacific col 4s '49	92	92
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93⅞	93⅞
So Pac 4½s '68	98¼	98¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100½	100
So Ry con 5s '94	110⅝	110⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	119⅛	119
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105	105
Stand Milling 5s '30	100¼	101¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅝	102⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97⅜	96⅞
Stevens Hotels 6s '45	88	88
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	101	101
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	106¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105¾	105¾
Tex Corp 5s '44	104½	103¾
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	103½	103
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53	52¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	34½	33½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	101	101
Trap Rock 6s	100⅜	100⅜
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101	101
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅜	100⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s '31	101⅜	100
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	95⅝	95½
Union Pacific 4s '68	96	96
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99	99
U S Rubber 5s '47	77	87¾
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100¾	100⅜
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96¾	95⅝
UtUah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	101
Certientes Sugar 7s '42	60	60
Va Ry 5s '62	106	106
Wabash 4½s '78	94⅝	94⅝
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102⅜	102⅜
Walworth 6s '43	93⅛	93⅛
Warner Quinn 6s '39	87¾	87¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s	111½	110¼
Washington Water	104¼	104¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103¼	103¼
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105	105
West Shore 4s 2361	90⅛	90
Western Electric 5s '44	103¾	103¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	84	83¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	101	100¾
Western Un 5s '51	104¼	103¾
WeWestern Un col 5s '38	102	102
Western Un 6½s '36	110	109½
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	92½	92
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102⅜	102⅜
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	104	103⅝
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	81	81
White Sew Mach 6s '40	80	80
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	40	40
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	38	37¾
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	38	38
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅜	100⅜
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102¾	102½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Mar24	Mar22
3½s rg '47 ...	100.8	100.14	100.8	100.14	100.10
1st 4¼s '47 ...	101.18	101.20	101.18	101.20	101.15
4th 4¼s '38 ...	102.5	102.6	102.4	102.4	
4th 4¼s rg ...	102.1	102.5	102.1	102.5	102.7
US 3¾s '43 ...	101.8	101.8	101.7	101.7	
US 3¾s '47 ...	101.9	101.10	101.9	101.10	101.14
US 4s '54 ...	108.22	108.24	108.20	108.20	108.30
US 4¼s '52 ...	112.26	112.26	112.20	112.22	112.26

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	87½	87⅛
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	79¾	79¾
Akershus 5s '63	94¾	94
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	98	98
Antioquia 7s D '45	87	87
Antwerp 5s '58	96½	96½
Argentine 5½s '62	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99⅝	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¾	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅝	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99¾	99½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99⅝	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¾	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100	99½
Australia 4½s '57	85¾	85¼
Australia 5s '55	92	91½
Australia 5s '57	91¾	91½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	91¾	89½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	98	97¾
Belgium Pet 4½s '42	94¼	94
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¼	103
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108½	108½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112½	112¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109¼	108½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115½	115⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110½	110¼
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100⅛	100⅛
Berlin 6s '58	92⅞	92½
Berlin 6½s '50	97⅞	97
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	96¼	96¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	94⅝	94⅜
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	95	94½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	99	98¾
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	83	82½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	85¾	85½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	100	99¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	103¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	93	92⅜
Brazil 6½s '26-57	87¾	87½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	87⅞	87
Brazil (US) 8s '41	101½	101½
Bremen 7s '35	102½	101½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	84	84
Buenos Aires 6s '61	90½	90
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	85	85
Bulgaria 7½s '68	89¾	89¾
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	100⅛	98¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	93¼	93
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	97	96⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	100	100
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	93¼	92¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept.	93	92¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	92¾	92¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102½	102
Chilean Loan 7s	95¾	95½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	97¾	97¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	86	86
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	81½	81¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	81¾	81
Copn'n (City) 5s '52	98	98
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	92¾	92¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '37 ctf	97⅞	97⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	99⅞	98
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	101⅜	101⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100¼	100½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	82	81⅞
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110¼
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110½	112½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93¼	93⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104¼	104¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100	99⅞
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	94	94
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	93	93
Dresden 7s '45	101	100¾
Dutch E I 5½s '53	101⅝	101⅜
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¼	102¼
Duke Pow 6s	105½	105
Estoni aBank 7s '67	87	87
Est R R Co 7s '54	106¼	105¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	93½	93½
Finland 5½s '58	90	90
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96	96
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97	97
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100½	99⅞
Finnish B 6½s '54	97⅝	97⅝
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108¼	108¼
French Nat SS 7s '49	104	104
French (Rep) 7s '49	118¼	117⅞

SOUTH AFRICA TO REGULATE CREDIT PLANS

Government Introduces Bills to Ban Luxuries to Poor Workers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—Bills affecting methods of trading and the credit system in commerce are to be introduced by the Government. The Unlawful Trading Scheme Bill provides that any scheme for the giving of any prize, reward, gain or gift in connection with the sale or purchase of any goods shall be deemed to be a lottery, notwithstanding that the prize, reward, gain or gift purports to be or is made, given, or based wholly or partly upon any skill shown in any competition held in connection with any such sale or purchase.

Any person who gives, offers or advertises any such prize, etc., shall be deemed to have established a lottery; but there is to be no interference with any rebate or discount given in the ordinary course of business in consideration of any purchase.

The main points covered by a second bill are (a) the hire purchase system in regard to motorcars; (b) the amount of property which shall remain after a debtor has been sold up; and (1) control of credit given to women and particularly to girls.

Although the terms of the measure are not yet known, it is suggested that if the bill goes through motorcars can only be sold in the ordinary way of business and not on hire purchase agreements; further that all cars styled "luxury" cars above a certain figure, probably £400, will be sold only for cash. This will mean that only people who can afford an expensive car will buy it.

In regard to credit generally it is proposed to provide that a debtor whose goods are seized for debt shall not be left destitute, but a proportion of the value shall be left to him. The maximum suggested is £100.

The whole object of the bill is to induce firms to be careful in giving credit, and not to protect the debtor to any greater extent than he is already protected.

TEACHER PRAISES SCHOOLS OF AMERICA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW — Miss M. G. Cowan, who visited the United States of America last winter, to study American education and industry referring in a lecture before the Women's Educational Union to the "gap" between school and work, said that the Americans had developed a scheme of "working certificates" unique in character and calculated to meet the various social problems connected with young people.

No child, Miss Cowan said, was permitted to leave school without a chance of a suitable situation in well-organized states such as Massachusetts or Wisconsin. Children were bound to attend continuation classes for periods from four to eight hours per week during employment, and for 20 hours per week during unemployment. On that basis a splendid system of continuation classes related to the industrial occupations of young people had been developed.

TASMANIA TO GET FIRST AIR SERVICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tasmania—Air service from Melbourne and Sydney to Tasmania will be arranged by the National Airways after the establishment of the service between Melbourne and Sydney in the course of the next few weeks, it is announced. It is proposed to use giant Fokker machines.

These machines, it is stated, are most favored by the Commonwealth air authorities. They are to be of sufficient power to make the flight across Bass Strait in about 3½ hours. There have been frequent private flights across the Strait, and military seaplanes have also proved the practicability of the route.

RUMANIA FREES GRAIN FROM TAX

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — The Rumanian Government announces that the proposition made by the German company M. I. A. G. to construct important grain elevators at the large seaport of Constanza, has been accepted. The cost is to be 704,000,000 lei (about $4,000,000).

It was also announced that the exportation of corn would be free from taxation, and that the Government was coming to the aid of agriculture in general. The basis of the present economic difficulties in Rumania is the lack of credit available for agriculture, the need of which has been much accentuated of late, due to extremely low grain prices.

MONUMENT DESIGNED TO PIONEER AVIATOR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The sculptor Paul Landowski, who has been making rather a specialty of aviation subjects, has completed a strikingly beautiful monument commemorating the accomplishments of the pioneer aviator Clement Ader.

On Oct. 14, 1897, on the field of Satory, near Versailles, Mr. Ader made what is said to have been the first airplane flight ever officially recorded. In an airplane christened the "Avion," he succeeded, in spite of rain and wind, leaving the ground and flying a distance of about 300 meters.

EINSTEIN HONORED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—A wood named in honor of Albert Einstein has been inaugurated in the Jewish Colony of Dilb near Jerusalem. The Jewish National Fund is planting a forest beginning with 10,000 trees. Eight trees ceremoniously planted include one on behalf of the National Fund, the Jewish Agency, the German Reich, the Hebrew University, the Jewish Community in Palestine and the Agricultural Group, which will look after the planting.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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WANTED in German speaking Switzerland, a thoroughly experienced teacher for first four grades primary: must have Swiss diploma and be well versed in Progressive Education; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply Box M-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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MEN WANTED—Over 30 years of age, to sell genuine Webster's Dictionary on easy payments to selected persons in offices and homes; new 1930 Atlas of the World included without extra charge; unique combination of high merit. Address G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

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APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

NEW YORK CITY — Apartment, furnished, downtown Manhattan residence section, give buyer separate 3-room apartment rent free; real bargain; price $200, including piano. Main 7906 (evenings).

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Sublet May 1st or earlier to Oct. 1st, attractive 4-room apartment, completely furnished, silver, linen, piano; $100; references. 160 Claremont Ave. Monument 0539. MRS. O. VAN KOPPENHAGEN.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD, new De Luxe model for hire; hour, day, or month; reasonable rates on request. MALCOLM McNEIL, Beacon 4309 (Boston).

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELLED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

SCOTS MERCHANT HAS PROPOSAL TO AID INDIAN YOUTH

Not 'Red Flag of Lenine,' He Says, but 'Flag of Peace' Needed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—Sir Daniel Hamilton, a former head of the great shipping firm of Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., occupies a unique position among British ex-merchants in India. Although he retired from active business more than 20 years ago he still takes an intense interest in Indian problems, especially in agriculture, for which he has already done yeoman service by establishing agricultural banks in Madras.

Sir Daniel Hamilton, who is a Scot, owns considerable tracts of land in Bengal and elsewhere, and on these tracts he has been carrying on all sorts of experiments, economic and agricultural, for many years.

Choosing "Dominion Status" as the subject of his presidential address before the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Conference Sir Daniel Hamilton said that many things hindered India attaining the status of a dominion. "While Hindu and Moslem stand facing each other with no love between them the British soldier must stand between." The caste which India and the world awaits, he added, is "a caste embracing all men of good will, Hindu, Moslem, Christian, touchable and untouchable, a caste of brotherhood marching hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder to India's goal, under the co-operative flag."

The ruling power in India, he said, is not the British Raj but the Indian mahajan (moneylender). "When the mahajan's power is shattered, when the sowcar's (usurer's) flag is lowered, India can hoist any flag she pleases. And that flag will not be the blood red flag of Lenine, but the flag of peace and good will, woven 'of the people, by the people, for the people,' under the guidance of their Aryan brethren of the east and west."

Sir Daniel's scheme which is in the nature of an offer to the Government of India, is as follows:

That the Government lend him 6000 rupees; that with this money he will build suitable accommodation for 100 young men on his zemindary in the Sunderbans; that these young men get a thorough training in all branches of co-operation and agriculture; that he will allot for their training 100 acres of good rice land which they themselves will cultivate with the help of hired labor; that, from the proceeds of the crop, the loan of 6000 rupees will be repaid to the Government within three years by annual installments; and that, after training, the young men be posted wherever wanted, to organize and supervise the people co-operatively.

GERMAN BATH IMPORTS IN BRITAIN PROTESTED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A deputation of workmen recently arrived at the offices of the Board of Trade in an open motortruck, to protest against the alleged "dumping," in Britain at cut prices of German baths. The men had driven from the works of their firm at Bilston, Staffordshire, and had been on the road 7½ hours.

An official of the Board of Trade, who received them, said he was unable to give any assurance of protection for the industry. He added, however, that although the policy of the Government was one of free trade, it was not impossible that there should be exceptions.

LYTTON NOVEL SOLD FOR £990 IN LONDON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The original manuscript of Lytton's "Eugene Aram," published in 1832 was sold recently, at the order of the present Earl of Lytton, at Sotheby's rooms. It was bought by Messrs. Quaritch for £990.

At the same sale a folio page manuscript of Handel's "Aria per Cembalo E Canto," with signed dedication to the Marchese Ruspoli, fetched £220. And a collection of 118 letters written by Florence Nightingale between 1890 and 1900 fetched £215.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING. Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N Y C Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Diamond solitaire, 1.41 carats, platinum setting, $385. Tel. Caledonia 2710, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANT return loads from New York City vicinity or en route March 29 or 31; Washington, D. C., or en route about April 15; Cleveland, O., any time during April; house to house moving, trucking, crating, shipping. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

OFFICE SPACE WANTED

YOUNG LAWYER, experienced, desires moderately-priced space without services; preference to Broadway below Chambers; can handle overflow. A-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Prices right; efficient work; will accept work in all the suburbs of Greater New York. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 2046 East 64th St. Navarre 7786.

PIANOS

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK, one of the world's best pianos; grands, uprights, players; bargains in used pianos, many makes. Write for Art Catalogue.
MATHUSHEK
37 West 37th Street New York City

PRINTING

PRINTING—250 20-lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $7; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Modern 7-room house, plot 80 by 165, sun porch, screens, awnings, fruit trees, garage; very desirable location; reasonable. F. E. BARRY, 99 Lenox Ave., Lynbrook, Long Island, New York.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel; private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, 91 Gainsboro Street, Suite 1—Rooms in private home; 1st floor, with auto service; will call at station. Kenmore 6770. K. H. ELLIS.

BOSTON, Peterborough St., 11, Suite 14—Furnished front room; private family; business woman preferred. Kenmore 1707.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner—Large sunny, attractively furnished room for refined business person; references. Asp. 1474 after 7 evenings or Sundays.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Well-furnished rooms, suitable for 1 or 2; quiet home, privileges. Tel. Regent 0407-W.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 309 East 21st Street—Large room, running water, twin beds, shower; very near church; also single. Buckminster 4198.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Two light rooms, kitchen privileges, for couple, in private apartment; every convenience; near subway. Flatbush 3947.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 W. 140th (Apt. 12), Edgecombe 9441, Afternoons—Single room with lavatory; overlooking Hudson; every convenience; private family; near bus, surface, subway.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 39 W. 58th St.—Large sunny room, suitable 1-2 ladies; reasonable; also single room. BIRT. Wickersham 6773. References.

NEW YORK CITY, 288 West 70th, Apt. 3—Front rooms, cheerful, homelike, singles, doubles, $8.00-$10.00. Endicott 3872.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Thoroughly experienced and reliable, capable of doing other work. F-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WATCHMAKER

Seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. Box W-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH LADY wishes room and board in New York City in exchange for partial care of child or adult, or in exchange for lessons. L-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted by a middle-aged American widow; for 1 or 2 gentlemen. Address WALLACE, 66 Dutton St., Malden, Mass. Phone Mal. 5455-W.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, expert, capable office management, $40. S-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

COLLEGE JUNIOR, P. B. K., desires tutor's or companion's post with young man, preferably traveling for summer. HOWARD BERGMAN, 500 East 163th St., New York City.

DEVELOP Social Assurance; Individuality; Poise; social coaching, conversation, repartee, story telling; your individual problem handled. Est. 18 years BEVERLY COLFAX (Mlle. Louise), Park Central Hotel, N. Y. Circle 8000.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, Back Bay—Sublet for 6 months, attractively furnished 7-room apartment; river view. Tel. Regent 0055.

HYDE PARK, MASS.—3-room furnished apartment with bath, very sunny; all conveniences, heated, continuous hot water, open fireplace, $12 per week; 40 minutes to Filene's. Tel. Hyde Park 1458-W.

NEW YORK CITY—2-room kitchenette, bath apartment; $112.50 a month to September; will sell furniture. PLUSCH, 205 West 57th Street. Telephone Circle 5420.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 138 West 11th—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, to sublet; reduced rental until October; shown between 4 and 6 or by appointment. Spring 5253.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59 Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. O. D. PRINTING CO.
612 F STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Representative will call on request.
Phone Nat. 1683

New York Shoe Repairing and Remodeling
739 13th St. N. W. Ph. District 6273
We stop shoes from gaping. We make vamps shorter when stretching doesn't help. We make bad fitting shoes fit perfectly. All repairing done by factory experts.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
Our New Store
is quite complete with a full line of fresh merchandise. It is always a pleasure to serve you.
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Guggenheimer's
Lynchburg's Leading Department Store

BEAUTY BOWER
Specializes in the Latest Methods of Beauty Culture.
EXPERT OPERATORS

DOYLE—*Florists*
Flowers according to Doyle
708 MAIN STREET
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

HUDSON-MORGAN ELECTRIC CO., *Inc.*
Anything and Everything Electrical: Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.
We call your special attention to RADIOS
521 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE
The Broadway Department Store
Newport News, Va.

DRY GOODS—SHOES
BESKIN'S DEPARTMENT STORE Inc.
2400-02 Jefferson Ave.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Clothiers to the entire family.

N·ACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES

Newport News Laundry Corporation
QUALITY *SERVICE*
830 25th Street Phones 672-673
C. F. GARNER, Manager

GARNER'S
Store for Dad and the Boys
CLOTHIERS—FURNISHERS
2714 Washington Avenue

J. S. FULCHER, *Mgr.*
Texaco Service Station
Parrish Avenue & 25th Street
Expert Washing, Polishing, Simonizing and Greasing
ROAD SERVICE Phone 9186

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rochelle News Stand, Union Station; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol and E Sts., Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St., N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau, Arlington Bldg.; I. A. Birch, 1016 H St., N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road, N. W.; Capitol News Co., 227 B St., N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Charles E. Phillips News Stand, National Press Bldg.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station. Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts.
Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; L. P. Levy Co., Inc., 603 East Broad St.
WEST VIRGINIA
Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St. Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel. Huron—Sherman & Moe, 265 Dakota Ave. Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand. Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—Fred Vahrling, Wheeler Steel Corp. Bldg.; McLure Hotel Lobby.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS (Continued)

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

NORFOLK

RICE'S
350 Granby Street

BIEN JOLIE
Foundation Garments for the new Princess Silhouette
ETHEL CHRISTY
Graduate Corsetiere

You'll Find Quality and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

MEMBER FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY
The J. Newton
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

George W. Thomas & Co.
Shoes and Hosiery
Southland Hotel 339 Granby St.
Tel. 23768

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

RICHMOND

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROADST
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

Makes a Lovely Gift
POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
Second at Broad Street
Call Boulevard 4783

BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING
HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.
Broad at 5th
Shoes for the Entire Family

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

Hosiery Repairing
Southern Stelos Company, Inc.
410 EAST GRACE STREET

ROANOKE

VISIT
Spigel's Beauty Shop
Expert Operators Ready to Serve You
Phone 803 27 CAMPBELL AVE.

Visit SPIGEL'S Ready-to-Wear and Shoe Depts.
Always Something New at Popular Prices
27 CAMPBELL AVENUE, WEST

For best quality and service
"Fone Fleck for Fuel"
FLECK COAL CO. Inc.
ROANOKE, VA. Phones 1389-90

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S —Roanoke's Metropolitan Department Store.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
601-609 S. Jefferson St.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

SUBINETTE
The cotton dress fabric for all generations. Showing it in solid colors and prints, 36 inches wide, $1.25 yd.
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & Co.
Roanoke's Leading Department Store

EVERGREENS
Shrubs, Perennials, Roses
Boxwood Our Specialty
BLUE RIDGE GARDENS, Inc.
H. B. WHORTON, Manager
ELLISTON, VA. Phone Roanoke 48F13

"For Better Milk"
Phone 4327
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
1108-1114 Salem Ave. W.

STANLEY'S
A MARKET PLACE UNEXCELLED
Phones 2165 & 2166 110 Grandin Road
ROANOKE, VA.

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

Agents for
ENNA JETTICK
and CANTILEVER SHOES
FAMILY SHOE STORE
301 JEFFERSON STREET

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

OLDEST LARGEST
The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
Huntington's Largest Gift Store

WILLYS-KNIGHT and WHIPPET CARS
You are cordially invited to look us over.
BRUCE PERRY MOTOR CO.
642 4TH AVENUE

Don't Put Off Starting
to save, because the longer you procrastinate the harder it will be to begin. Let nothing prevent your saving a portion of your income every week, or every month.
UNION BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY

AUBURN—CORD
OUTSTANDING VALUES SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP
AUBURN SALES CO.
710 FOURTH AVENUE

WHEELING

CONNER BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
2615 Chapline St. Phone 3554
Harry E. Conner Elmer E. Conner

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

CLARKSBURG

Parson-Souder's Company
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
222 W. Main St. Phone 3000
Clarksburg, W. Va.

Palace Furniture Co.
FURNITURE, STOVES RUGS, RADIOS
MAIN ST CLARKSBURG

ALLEN S. CHEESMAN
THE PAINT STORE
Water Spar-Water Proof
4-Hour Enamel
205 West Main Street Phone 3117

HUNTINGTON

DAVIS BROTHERS
with
H. C. GORDON & CO.
GENERAL INSURANCE
First Huntington National Bank Bldg.
Phone 25440

United States Tires
Vesta Batteries
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
Sixth Ave. at Tenth St. Phone 5171

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

Werninger & Brown
General Insurance
COAL EXCHANGE BLDG.

PIGGLY WIGGLY
HUNTINGTON COMPANY
STORES:
928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1117 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
701 14th St. West

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
946 4th Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.

Phone 6417 Phone 7405
MODEL LAUNDRY
The Home of Clean Linen

Fifth Avenue Hotel and Cafeteria
9th St. and 5th Ave., Opp. Post Office

THE SANITARY DELICATESSEN
Phone 6833 527 Eighth St.
Huntington, W. Va.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

FOR SALE

LANDSCAPE by RUYSDAEL, 20x18, 1800 or near offer, seen by appointment; London, Telephone Kensington 3257 or write BM/RDTR, London, W. C. 1.

TWELVE "Cries of London" coloured prints, black frames. BM/RDTR, London, W. C. 1.

HANDICRAFT

MISS KITTY BROCKIS
Designing—Embroidery—Raffia & Leather Work
Lessons Given (Chiswick 5223)
17 Twyford Avenue, Acton, London, W. 3

HOUSES TO LET

LAKE DISTRICT—To let, studio-bungalow, indoor sanitation, with large or small kitchen garden, garage. Apply to MRS. GANDY, Hyning, Near Kendal.

HOUSES WANTED

UNFURNISHED house to rent, London. M-75, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MENDING

STELLA'S MENDING BUREAU, 17 Connaught St., London, W. 2. Telephone Paddington 4851. Needlework of every description; laddered hose invisibly repaired; Lowest terms in London.

MILLINERY

MAUD SIMPSON, Milliner
Remodelling & orders taken.
39 Maldon Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

7 BELSIZE SQ., HAMPSTEAD

LONDON—Paying guests received in well-furnished, comfortable home; good garden; sunny outlook; near Tube station. MRS. COOK, phone Primrose 1351.

LONDON, 24 Nottingham Place, W. 1, close to Baker Street Stations—A quiet, thoroughly comfortable and well appointed house; gas or electric stoves in all rooms; terms moderate. Welbeck 3462.

LONDON—Paying guest taken in lady's house, meals optional; visitors from overseas welcome; or bedrooms furnished or unfurnished with use of kitchen & bathroom. K-1475, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Guest House, Earls Court; guests received in lady's house; full or partial board; gas fires. Write K-1900, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2., or Telephone Frobisher 0413.

LONDON, KENSINGTON — Three guests received in very comfortable home, a few minutes from station & buses, & near Kensington Gardens. LILLY, 55 Abingdon Villas, W. 8.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Gentlewoman required as housekeeper for small private hotel; must be experienced in management of staff, catering, carving, simple accounts, & a good needlewoman. M-86, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Required, young man for business as book-keeper with general office experience; shorthand, typewriting; write fullest particulars, M-85, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Domestic help wanted, about 17 years; small labour-saving house, every comfort & consideration. PURCELL, 6 St. Marys Crescent, Hendon, N. W. 4.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISER invites opportunity of service in a position of responsibility calling for executive organizing ability and business knowledge. His seventeen years' technical experience includes control of staff, press advertising, preparation of printed matter, and specialized salesmanship and correspondence, which experience he would be glad to utilize and supplement in a post where initiative and stability would be appreciated. M-66, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

AN AMERICAN LADY, experienced traveller, leaving London for America in May or June, would act as chaperone of companion. Box M-70, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

AS LADY'S MAID or companion, Swiss girl (24); with Christian Scientists preferred; good needlewoman; speaks English, German and French. M-79, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ENGINEER (28), good technical education, B. Sc. (Engineering) London, in mech. & civil subjects; experience drawing office & engineering works, desires junior administrative post in general engineering works or drawing office. M-62, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ENGLISH lady speaking French, German and knowledge Italian, seeks post travelling companion; secretarial experience, musical, artistic. M-84, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GENTLEWOMAN, widely experienced in household management, seeks post, Housekeeper or Companion-Help to lady; capable, trustworthy; highest references. MISS MARSHALL, 3 Ladbroke Rd., London, W. 11.

GIRL, knowledge waxcraft paper flowers, novelties, passe partout, lamp shades, pochettes, etc. A. MAXWELL, COLLINS, 11 Blandford Road, Ealing, London, W. 5.

LADY, certificated costing clerk, good experience, wages, filing & general office routine, N. HONEYBALL, 36 Tachbrook St., London, S.W.1.

ROOMS AND BOARD

LONDON, S. E. 23—Accommodation; furnished rooms or board residence; gas fires, electric light, baths, phone; every comfort, good garden; moderate terms. Charing Cross 20 minutes, City 12 minutes. M-64, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

QUANTOCK HOUSE
Guest House for Professional Women
LONDON—Quiet home, with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent tube & bus service; from 2 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17 Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2680.

SERVICE BED-SITTINGROOMS
Bramham Gardens, London, S. W. 5—Breakfast and dinner served in each room; divan beds, gas fires, laundry for tenants' use; from 45/- inclusive. Phone Kens. 9474. K-1174, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOOKBINDERS

BOOK BINDER
ERNEST A. NEALE
19 Werrington St., N. W. 1, London
Phone Museum 1980

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study and for those needing rest and experienced care. Write or phone MISS BRANFORD, MISS M. ARMSTRONG, 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11 (near Kensington Park Rd.). Park 3140.

LONDON—Temporary home for those needing experienced help; loving care and attention given. W. STANLEY THORNTON, 153 Victoria Road, S. E. 7. Greenwich 2046.

GREENFORD, MIDDX.—Temporary residence for those requiring experienced and skilled attention. Write MRS. B. G. ROBINSON, Coston House, or telephone Southall 1353.

DANCING

MRS. RHODA ASHDOWNE
and
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: MRS. ANNE POLLARD.

Where: Old and New England.

When: Seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

Why famous: Because, as a fresh young English girl, she crossed the Atlantic to take up life on a new continent, and thus may actually have been "the first lady of Boston." At any rate, it was she who left us the first description of that peninsula upon which the city of Boston was to be built. Anne said that the ground was "very uneven, abounding in small hollows and swamps, covered with blueberries and other bushes."

It seems she was born in Essex County, England, but left there when about 10 years old in that sober company of men and matrons who followed the future Governor Winthrop in his search for a land of religious freedom. The settlers came to the site of the present Charlestown in 1630 and would perhaps have established themselves there permanently, had it not been that complaints were soon heard bearing upon that first requirement of a new colony—the water supply. Someone knew of an abundant spring of clear water to be found on a wooded peninsula across the bay. Maybe he heard from an Indian, by his cumbersome language of signs and gestures interspersed with a few of the white man's words; or it may have been that William Blackstone, the first white settler to build his house on the sunny slope of Beacon Hill, divulged a secret hitherto possessed by himself alone. Accordingly, a boat was dispatched and nothing would do but Anne, the eager, "a romping girl," must be of the explorers. It is related that, as the prow of the boat scraped against the rough sands and shells, Anne stood up suddenly, then leaped lightly to shore; thus unwittingly establishing her claim to having been the first white girl who trod the soil of Boston.

Anne, when grown, married a William Pollard, innkeeper of Boston. They lived on "a certain piece or parcel of land, scituate near the bottom of the Common at the Westerly part thereof, in Boston aforesaid and bounded on the Sea southwest." The house in which they lived had been built by one Richard Pepys, perhaps a relation of the famous diarist; and for many years that house was a favorite meeting-place for those who could recall, or those who wished to learn of such events as were connected with the discovery of the precious spring. Anne Pollard is said to have lived to be more than 100 years old. Her portrait, painted when she was 103 and still preserved by the Massachusetts Historical Society, has been sketched above.

Brevities

Daily Oklahoman: Presumably there will be a complete absence of the "no car" rule in the schools which Henry Ford is to establish.

Macon Telegraph: Physician announces that a child who practices every day on the piano won't develop the habit of finger-nail biting. Yeah, but won't he develop the habit of practicing on the piano every day?

Washington Post: Experts have photographed the sound of trains, concrete mixers, etc., and found them almost identical with photographs of the music of orchestras and of the human voice. We've noticed the similarity in the talkies.

London Opinion: In China a recently found skull with a dislocated jawbone has been classified as Sinanthropuspekinensis. It is thought that the accident to the jaw was caused by the unfortunate man attempting to tell somebody who he was.

Odds and Ends

New Pipe Line

An underground telephone line is being constructed between St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., a distance of 225 miles.

Up the Monument

About 500,000 visitors ascend the Washington Monument every year, and of this number nearly a third climb up the 900 steps by foot in order to view the many memorial stones placed on the landing.

Water Smoke Screen

One member of the finny tribe—the cuttlefish—is able to provide its own "smoke screen" through discharging a dark fluid from an organ called the sepia-sac. This produces a black cloud under cover of which the cuttlefish makes its escape.

French Coinage

Five- and ten-franc notes are to be withdrawn from French currency as soon as the 800,000,000 silver coins needed to take their place have been minted.

Delaware at a Profit

By Jan. 1, 1931, Delaware expects to be entirely free from debt, and with an estimated surplus of more than $2,000,000 a year.

Czechoslovakia

The area of the Republic of Czechoslovakia is only a little larger than the State of Illinois, but its population is more than twice as large.

Boxing Day

Boxing Day in England, the first week day after Christmas Day, had its origin in the custom of presenting boxes containing presents to employees, postmen, errand boys, etc.

More Competition

The fur of white angora rabbits is a new source of wool for the production of fine yarn, much of it coming from France.

To Be a "Bobby"

Only about 5 per cent of the men taking the examinations for London policemen are able to make the force.

A Quotation for Today

ABSOLUTE sovereignty is what I love to ascribe to God.
—JONATHAN EDWARDS

A Word a Day

Affliction

When the word "afflict" made its first appearance in our language it was in the sense of "to cast down to the ground, to deject," which was, indeed, a literal rendering of the Latin *affligere* (compounded of *ad*, "to," that is, "to the ground," and *fligere*, "to dash, strike"). As time went, however, the sense was broadened to include the causing of some injury or hurt involving continued pain or mental distress.

"Affliction," then, may be defined as the state of being afflicted, or the cause of continued pain of body or mind. And, to be quite literal, the sense of being cast down to the ground, or earthliness, is affliction indeed. Incidentally, the word rendered "affliction" in II Cor. 4:7 is the Greek θλῖψις (thlipsis), "pressure."

Af-flic'-tion is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled a-flik'-shun, in which the *a* sounds as in *account*, *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *circus*.

"For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." (II Cor. 4: 7.)

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Wow! That thing the Boss plays with certainly has got me guessing!
He throws it as hard as he can and I chase after it, expecting to bring it back—
But instead of coming to the ground like an ordinary stick or rock, it sails around—
And goes back to the Boss by itself!
And all I get out of it is a good laugh from the Boss!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Courtesy Award

Paris, Mo.

IN A very marked degree, courtesy has become a daily habit in the lives of the young people of this community. It has received inspiration through the kindly efforts of Henry Boatner, who was a resident here for many years.

Mr. Boatner made his home with his aged mother, to whom he was deeply devoted. It was but natural, then, that he should have been touched by every act of kindness shown her by the children of the neighborhood, who frequently came to see her and brought flowers and other tokens of love. Out of this feeling grew a desire to encourage an attitude of courtesy on the part of young people toward their elders, and his will made provision for a trust fund, the interest on which should annually be used to this end.

Thus came into existence what is known as the "Henry Boatner Courtesy Award." Materially, it consists of a gift bestowed each year, of $10 in gold, to a boy and to a girl in the community, determined upon as having been most courteous to those about them, with particular reference to elderly persons.

A brother of the donor, residing in New York City, each year appoints four or five persons who quietly observe the attitude of the young people, between 10 and 14 years of age, in this respect. The identity of these judges remains unknown, alike to one another and to the community at large. As the year draws to a close, they are brought together for the comparison of notes and the determination of the choice which is to be announced, and on the last Sunday evening in December the four churches of the city unite in a service, where, after special music and a short address, the awards are announced.

The names of the two chosen have not been made known prior thereto, and because of that fact as well as the natural interest which is taken in the event, the attendance is very large. Last year the two young people upon whom this distinction fell were Gene Pryor Kelly and Leonora Young.

It is a happy moment for the individuals who win this honor. It is also a happy occasion for the community at large, which throughout the year has felt the leaven of this influence and comes together to acknowledge and reward it. Its influence will not be restricted to Paris, Mo.

In Lighter Vein

Pages Gales, Yverdon

"This trumpet was a birthday present."

"Doesn't your father object to the noise?"

"No, I only blow it when he is asleep."

One on Father

"Is your father a Methodist?" asked a good woman of a child.

"No, ma'am," was the answer. "Mother says he is a Seven Day Absentist."—*Christian Advocate.*

An Ignored Invitation

"Won't Fanny and you come over on Tuesday night to hear our family band? Uncle Hector, who plays the piccolo, is visiting us. And Cousin Rob is here with his zither for a few days. Our sons are brushing up on their cornets, and Aunt Martha is spending hours at the piano in preparation. The wife is practicing on her violin and I'm putting my trusty flute through a few scales. And to give you a real treat, Grandma is going to play the drums and traps. We'll render 'Poet and Peasant' overture, 'Zampa,' 'Babes in Toyland,' 'Kiss Me Again,' and finish up with 'Echoes from the Metropolitan Opera House.' Come over about 8 o'clock and you won't miss a single selection."—*The Jester.*

Salesmanship

Mrs. Ritz-Nitz: "Haven't you something more delicate and exclusive?"

Smart Clerk: "Yes, indeed. Here's something that costs twice as much and won't last half as long."

Mrs. Ritz-Nitz: "That's exactly what I mean."

Evidence

"My husband was a wonderful artist," sighed the landlady as she hacked at the pie crust, "and always said he found inspiration in my cooking."

"A sculptor, I presume," said the new boarder, surveying his bent fork. —*Chicago Daily News.*

Certainly

While straphanging in a crowded tramcar, a lady accidentally trod on the toes of a man sitting down. "Do you know that you are standing on my feet?" he said, testily.

"If you were polite you would be standing on them yourself!" remarked the lady.—*Montreal Star.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Consultations and Sanctions

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, former British Foreign Minister, makes an excellent observation in a recent discussion on the powers of the League of Nations. Lord Cecil had shown that ten years of experience has proved that on the whole the system of the Covenant works well. Whereupon Sir Austen affirmed that all the successes of the League have been won by persuasion and moral pressure. In no single case have sanctions being applied. It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to get united action in support of Article 16 of the Covenant. Indeed, there are political thinkers who believe that if there were serious question of applying sanctions to any country, the League might be divided by its interests and sympathies; and therefore the mere talk of sanctions would create confusion in the event of a menace of war.

The case against sanctions has steadily become stronger, and although there are some countries which still would wish the League to possess physical force, or to control the physical force of its members, the weight of opinion is increasingly in favor of "persuasion and moral pressure." As Sir Austen Chamberlain says:

> The more the League concentrates on the application of sanctions after war has broken out, the weaker it will be. The more it concentrates on the prevention of war, the greater success it is likely to obtain. Prevention, not punishment, is its true line of advance; and its friends should work in the spirit of the missionary rather than of the hangman.

This controversy about League sanctions has peculiar pertinence at a moment when there is likewise talk of "putting teeth" in the Kellogg pact. If the Covenant would be weakened by the insistence on sanctions, which might range members of the League into hostile camps, the Pact of Paris would also be weakened by any attempt to insert military clauses. It is extremely unlikely that all the signatories of the Kellogg pact would see eye to eye on the causes of war. In any case, there are obvious dangers in committing nations to take antagonistic action in one sense or the other. *It is better not to think so much in terms of war; it is better to think in terms of peace.*

Proposals are being made that, should there arise a warlike situation, the signatories of the Kellogg pact should then consult with each other as to the proper steps to be taken. Such consultation would not imply commitment to the use of arms. It would not imply an alliance against any nation—or against any two nations, for the popular proverb has it that it takes two to make a quarrel. But it is impossible, having signed the Kellogg pact, to remain indifferent to its violation. No country can disinterest itself in the possibility of strife. More and more the idea of consultations and conferences on measures to be adopted for the prevention of impending wars is seen to be logical and inescapable.

The difference between sanctions and consultations is obvious. It would be insulting the intelligence of the reader to insist upon that difference. Even in regard to the Covenant, which, unlike the pact, does provide for sanctions, it should be made clear that when sanctions were envisaged it was thought that the United States would enter the League. It was assumed that no important nation would remain outside. The United States did not enter the League, and therefore there are nations which are theoretically bound to consider the application of sanctions, and others which are not so bound.

It is conceivable—though here the discussion becomes somewhat abstract—that in a given case the sanctions of the League would be in opposition to the American view. Notably if the British navy was used in the application of League sanctions it might come into collision with American interests. In practice, of course, this possibility makes sanctions almost impossible, since the United States stands outside the League, and Great Britain would be more than reluctant to act.

The Pact of Paris pledges the world to refrain from warfare, and it is highly undesirable that one set of nations should contemplate the application of sanctions while another set of nations rules them out. The tendency, therefore, is to drop altogether the notion of sanctions, and to rely, as Sir Austen Chamberlain says, on "persuasion and moral pressure." Among the instruments of persuasion and moral pressure would be consultations and conferences of those nations which are pledged to peace. Such an instrument of peace must, whether through the naval conference or later, eventually parallel the Pact of Paris.

A Coming Embargo on Villains?

PROTESTS reported from Shanghai regarding a new American talkie in which a Chinese is shown in a somewhat disparaging light reveals the new foreign entanglements that may trap the unwary film concern basking in the fancied security of Hollywood's perpetual sun.

The custom of importing literary villains from foreign lands is sanctified by long tradition. It arose partly, no doubt, from the fact that in the days of narrow nationalism, each nation, without analyzing the matter too closely, assumed that its own moral plane was a little higher than that of its neighbors who spoke a foreign tongue, so that villains from across the border were accepted without question. To a greater degree it originated in the fact that the writer of drama or fiction, by importing a villain, gained the advantage of an atmosphere of deeper mystery and suspense brought by the stranger from unknown lands.

Thus Scott burst in upon the scholastic calm of "The Antiquary" with the Teutonic blusterings of Dousterswivel, while similar Celtic conditions in "David Elginbrod" were disturbed by the slippery Funkelstein from Bohemia. Even Dickens allows that least Dickensian of rogues, Blandois—whose saturnine smile sent the nose down and the mustaches up—to complicate the plot of "Little Dorrit" and the uncompromising Mlle. Hortense to keep monotony from invading "Bleak House." Possibly none achieved the heights of foreign crookery attained by Dickens's friend and adviser, Wilkie Collins, in his disarming dilettante, Count Fosco of the "Woman in White."

But it may be doubted whether any of the imported villains of literature welded themselves so successfully into the story as some of the foreign heroes and heroines, such as the complacent and typically Meredithian Sandra Belloni, or Romola's ill-starred Tito, or, as the junior litterateurs might suggest, the universally beloved Professor Bhaer.

Whether satisfactory from the literary standpoint or not, however, there could be no infringement of good taste in nations calling upon one another to furnish picturesque villains—from the back streets of Tientsin or the mountains of Sicily or the cactus wastes of Mexico—so long as it be done in moderation.

But when American syndicates, possessing a virtual monopoly of the film trade, find themselves screen-story purveyors for the world at large, then a new set of rules applies. All nations become customers of the producers—and no one willingly slights a customer, even for the sake of art. Indeed, it seems clear that, with the nations gradually getting on more intimate terms with one another and ceasing to claim moral superiority, the "compleat villain" from abroad will become more and more rare in Hollywood.

The Forgotten Saloon

THE proposition made by Daniel C. Roper, who was Commissioner of Internal Revenue under Woodrow Wilson, that a council be created by President Hoover, including federal and state officials, as well as representatives of both wet and dry factions, to study methods of enforcement of the prohibition law, and more particularly to establish methods of education concerning the evils to which the repeal of that law would contribute, is thoroughly intelligent.

In laying emphasis upon the need for education, Mr. Roper has put his finger upon one of the two weak spots in prohibition today. The evils resulting from insufficient observance and widespread violation of the law are patent to every observer, young or old. But young people are ignorant of the evils which existed when open saloons were on every corner in great cities, serving as resorts for criminals and as schools of crime; when the saloon keeper was the political arbiter of his district, and the liquor power ruled the great cities of America; when the habit of drinking to excess was so common and notorious as to create little public attention; while nostrums for the cure of the liquor habit were advertised and sold on every hand. The college students, whose views as to enforcement or repeal are being gravely cited day by day in the wet press of the country, have no recollection of the conditions which existed in the days of their childhood and which compelled the enactment of the prohibition law for their correction. In brief, great as is the evil of nonenforcement today, the evil of the saloon in the days of license was greater. But the latter is so far in the past that the younger generation, now attaining to political standing and power, has no recollection or knowledge of it.

This situation can be met in only one way. To begin with, the utterly hypocritical and wholly impracticable idea of the wets that prohibition can be annulled without the saloon being brought back must be vigorously controverted. A great proportion of the people who are opposing the prohibition law not merely want alcohol but want to buy it by the single drink, whenever and wherever they please. This condition can never be attained by the adoption of anything similar to the Canadian Liquor Law. As Mr. Roper pointed out in his testimony, this end was sought by the South Carolina Dispensary Law, which bred precisely the evils complained of in prohibition. Accordingly, the inevitable return of the saloon must be emphasized as part of the wets' policy, and the evils of which the saloon was the center and chief promoter in the days when it dominated American politics must be made clear to those who would change existing conditions.

A dignified commission, engaged upon this task, would compel attention. But we apprehend that Mr. Roper is too optimistic when he envisages a seven-years truce in order that the facts as to prohibition may be identified and made public, and the public educated upon the liquor question. The wets will grant no truce. It is not their purpose to solve the problem in accordance with scientifically ascertained facts, or intelligently directed public opinion. They want the law repealed, and the saloon restored, and if a truce for purposes of education should promise to interfere with this noble end, they will see that the dogs of war are not leashed for a moment.

What of the Ph.D.?

JUST as soon as the educational world takes steps to protect the Ph.D. degree from misuse, the educated world can relax its concern over the more or less decadent status into which the degree has fallen. Originally it was never intended that the degree should be sought for its own sake. That man who had proved himself a pre-eminent contributor to scholarship, able in research, and unusually talented as a teacher, was made a doctor in recognition of these combined merits.

There are many influences playing upon this degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The colleges and universities, for instance, are responsible in a large measure for the present situation. For one thing, most graduate schools do not undertake to give their students actual preparation for teaching, but simply provide information in the subject matter. Yet the majority of these students go directly into teaching, with no intention of becoming "productive" scholars. For another thing, the presidents, especially of smaller colleges, insist upon having Ph.D.'s on their faculty, not because they expect them to be productive scholars, but largely for advertising purposes. Yet manifestly, the scholar best equipped for research may be least equipped for teaching.

In this connection it should be noted that there is a growing conviction that much of the research carried on today is unimportant, that either those who are conducting research are unable to tackle the really worth-while projects, or that there are so many in the business of research that there are not enough subjects to go around. Doubtless this criticism would vanish if only those who had measured up to certain high requirements were allowed Ph.D. degrees—if, in other words, this degree were reserved for those only who gave unmistakable promise of contributing to scholarship. Poland has recently decreed that those who are going to teach shall be given the master's degree, and that the doctor's degree shall be reserved for research men and women.

The problem, therefore, appears to demand a thoroughgoing support on the part of the whole educational field for a recognition of the true function of the Ph.D. degree. The graduate men and women cannot by themselves purify their motive for seeking the degree while the colleges do so much to break down that motive. And it is only by permitting a pure motive, the motive to be constructive contributors to scholarship, that the degree can regain its true and exalted status.

The Poetry of Seed Catalogues

IT IS possible to imprison a season in a book, to depict and to confine it with inks—but this is a deftness, a sorcery, the novelists lack, and the poets scarce achieve. The art of it is only in seed catalogues and for the discerning eye. Yet the secret is very simply told. It is in the affection for flowers. Could one but capture this, and have it for one's own in words expressive of that natural sentiment which attends all gardeners, and grandmothers, and children, the floral classic would enter literature for the first time. But as it is—we have seed catalogues.

It is near to religion, this fondness for flowers, this certainty we have of their repayment, of the requital that comes of caring for them greatly. For it is gentle, it is tolerant, it is gracious, and it is filled with faith—faith in the goodness of the earth, the clemency of the sun, the fullness of the cloud, the joyousness of labor. Is it not curious to consider this? It is a sort of prayer, unspoken, this turning of loam and bedding of seeds—and a very happy prayer it is, too. Afterward, when the garden arises—why, afterward, there is the verse that Thomas Edward Brown penned long ago, nor thought it should outlive him, so simple it was, so all unstudied:

> A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!
> Rose plot,
> Fringed pool,
> Ferned grot—
> The veriest school
> Of peace; and yet the fool
> Contends that God is not—
> Not God! in gardens! when the eve is cool?
> Nay, but I have a sign:
> 'Tis very sure God walks in mine.

Persons who read seed catalogues, one dares say, are agreeably and virtuously employed. All the urgencies and envies of life, the antipathies and worries, are quite forgotten in the gardens of fancy, where flower such hollyhocks as seedmen would inspire, and such delphiniums as shame the sea in a June calm. And here will be a flower that is greatly desired of the gardener, and there will be one that is like a song in the heart, and here a rose to clamber over the trellis, and there a sweetness to cling whitely close to earth, breathing a fragrance for all the garden. And here will be an outlander, an alien, an exotic, that one must have—that one must surely have. Only they who read the seed catalogues will understand how eventful is such a reading. For next to the blossoming of gardens is the planning of gardens. And perhaps it is the dearer.

A garden—you may say, smiling the while—is never quite the garden that one dreamed. And that is true. It is never the garden of the catalogue, you may say. And this, also, is true. But each is true only in part. For a garden that is one's own, that has been intimately contrived of labor and of faith, is beautiful in its own right, and lovely beyond catalogue and dreaming.

Editorial Notes

The Prince of Wales and Colonel Lindbergh have several things in common. Recently the Prince, who was driving his car in South Africa, was stopped by a constable unconvinced that he was His Royal Highness; and Lindbergh landed his glider on the highway a few days ago and was reprimanded for interfering with traffic by a policeman who did not recognize him. Both celebrities enjoyed these incidents thoroughly. And by the way, did not one of them fall from a horse a little while since?

Emphasizing this "machine age," the Kokomo (Ind.) Dispatch prints the following: "Nowadays a child picks up geography from a rumble seat, arithmetic from a dial phone and the alphabet from a radio log." It might, unfortunately, have added: "Art from the tabloids, music and modern language from the talkies, and reading from the comics." Doubtless, however, it wished to emphasize only the constructive side of such education.

Somehow it seems as if the stately homes of England, and her cottages as well, look far better where they have so long had their roots in the soil than when set up in America after having been taken down bit by bit. At best there is no transplanting of the old, familiar scene, the hedgerows, the rooks, the squirearchy, the smock-frocked laborers, while the bringing away of the house leaves a vacancy hard to fill.

And now it is learned that through a typographical error the ninety-five-foot dirigibles for family use do not cost $1000 each, but $10,000 each. Ah, well, we'd about decided not to get one, anyway.

A contemporary remarks: "No satisfactory substitute has been invented for the old-fashioned cookie jar." How about the jam jar, and a slice of fresh bread from the bread box?

Ministers' sons—did you know that they outnumber any other group in Who's Who in America?

A District Tour in North Rhodesia

MUMBWA, NORTH RHODESIA

WE WERE new to this station, though not to Africa, and when the District Commissioner announced, soon after our arrival, that our first tour would take us to the Kafue River, our excitement would have disgraced a cadet. One soon learns, for social purposes, to present an imperturbable face to any statement or story from fellow colonists, and to hear, unmoved, the feats of hunter or traveler, be they ever so fantastic. Privately, however, to our shame be it said, it sometimes thrills us to remember that we are in Africa instead of Clapham or Cleveland, that our life is cast in strange, and sometimes not wholly pleasant places, and that however blasé our generation thinks it ought to be about romance and adventure, these things are possibly, in fact probably, just round the corner from us.

To be told, therefore, that we are to set out for the big Kafue River for a three weeks' district tour, is to sanction the opening of our store of secret enthusiasm.

"Will there be hippopotamuses?" I allow myself to ask, "and crocodiles?" And then, as befits a sensible housewife and mother, "will there be fresh fish?" This is the luxury of luxuries to the dwellers on the High Veldt, second only to the more æsthetic pleasure of beholding wide waters. I am assured of all these, and of expeditions in the government mail boat, a capacious, crooked, but surprisingly steady dugout canoe.

It is no longer a frantic business to prepare for a district tour, or ulendo. (We prefer our homely word to the more elegant safari of common East African usage.) The washingboy has long since learned the simple tale of beds, blankets, bath, boots, mosquito nets and shaving tackle. The cook needs but little guidance in the selection of bully beef, tinned milk, paraffin, and trade salt. The addition of such delicacies as prawns, chocolate, sardines and pineapple is between me and my conscience.

Books and papers fill an important box, second only to the lordly box full of tax receipts, census records, legal forms, and in the dusty bottom the delightful antique bits of india rubber and sealing wax that are the relics of the small boy in even the most pompously competent official.

* * *

At last the loads are off. We are allowed twenty-two carriers for a man traveling alone, thirty-four with his wife. The tents are rolled and poised on grass pads like quoits, to keep them on (and off) greasy heads. The big boxes are swung on long poles between two. The camp table sits upside down on a bandy-legged little body with a comic face. Giddily fastened between its upstretched legs is a light office chair. The big iron kettle cranes its ungainly and unpackable spout over the back. Soon a wicker cage full of hens will grace the front of it.

Following the loads come our houseboys. Resplendent in Homburg hats and Veldtschoen, flourishing quaintly carved sticks and knob-kerries, they swagger unladen. They are not encouraged to wear hats and shoes with us. These adjuncts of civilization in its halfway stages make them slightly ridiculous, at best less dignified than clean caps and the unshod feet, bronze and silent. On ulendo, however, when they go to visit their brother, the raw savage, they are allowed to flaunt their possessions, and if we catch sight of them we pretend not to see.

One of my happiest recollections of this anomaly is a sight of a washingboy as we entered our camp on a previous ulendo. He was wearing a long kanja, a sort of long white garment affected by houseboys in East Africa. He had taken off its matching white cap, however, and had put on a smart gray Homburg turned up all around. In his left hand he carried a new five-shilling umbrella by its waist, and in his right a bit of bark string, attached to which was a cavorting and tugging goat, a present from a relative at a previous village. The goat sallied, the kanja flirted, the hat bounced and dithered, while the umbrella waved wildly windmill-wise. We risked offending him forever by laughing at the sight. That was long ago. In this strange country our houseboys are polite and decorous.

Now they vanish in the trees, and at last we are off ourselves. The baby is in his cage, a kind of Noah's Ark of mosquito wire, thickly roofed and mattressed, scarlet curtained against the sun. This was his earliest conveyance, and he loves it.

I am not so happy in my machila. It is a canvas hammock, swung from a special light palm pole, cut, I believe, on the banks of the Zambesi. Cross siats hold a canvas curtain that falls below me on both sides. I cannot see the bwana, as he follows last of all on his bicycle. I can only lie back with my hat forward on my eyes. The carriers jog trot, and I find myself wishing that these machila boys had been trained in "Portuguese." There, by a method centuries old, and extraordinarily effective, machila boys are taught to break step, and an official may read while he travels. The method is, however, not consistent with British notions of empire building, so I must learn to like the tossing.

* * *

My feet are as high as my head. Between them, if I turn out my toes, in a triangle of light topped by the slats holding the canvas cover, I can see my forward carrier. His shoulders are bare. Into them the pole sinks as on a cushion. His broad back is modeled bronze. From time to time, as he tires, the pole is heaved over his head to the other shoulder. He grunts at this. So do I. After a mile or two, the bronze begins to gleam with moisture. Presently there are rivulets, and I wait for the call to relieve him, which will soon follow. He exchanges the pole for his second's load of blankets and a cooking pot, and disappears.

The second has a white coat. At least, it was white once. I find myself ruminating as to how he came by it. He cannot be a houseboy who has inherited it from his master. Such boys do not carry loads. Perhaps he has bought it from the little outlying stores, those tentacles of civilization that bring calico and salt, cups and kettles, sewing machines and bicycles within reach of the native, and thus serve as an incentive to work. I dismiss this possibility. Perhaps he has been away to work on farm, or road, railway, or mine. It is inevitable, but to us a little saddening, the sophistication of these children in contact with the expanding of the commercial empire. I am glad when presently the coat is removed, and the smooth shoulders are no different from the others.

Eight times my little view changes, and always the same regular round follows: a triangle of light cut with the cords that hold my hammock, beyond the cords intermittent patches of trees and sky, and always the shoulders, first dull bronze, then shiny, and then trickly, then a new pair. As I become accustomed to the motion my eyelids flicker. The shoulders lose their identity.

* * *

A shout rings out. I start awake. Another follows, and soon the six spare, leaping carriers are singing:

Tiri nayo, tiri nayo, nkondo, nkondo.

They vary this with, "He comes, he comes, the bwana with the mama and his son, his son, the bwana with the mama and his son." We are nearing our first village, where we camp.

The village headman rushes forward to take the front of my pole. I rock and sway if he is more zealous than clever at zigzagging among mealie stalks, for we are entering the gardens. I catch glimpses of little platforms on stilts. On these, in the season of ripening crops, a guard is stationed to shout and yell if the garden is invaded by hippopotamus, wild pig, or baboon. Old pun'kin vines trail familiarly, to my American eyes, among the cornstalks.

The women run out to greet us, rearranging their blue cloths under their armpits with marvelous knack as they leap. They clap their hands and their pink tongues rattle in their cavernous mouths; "Hu, lu lu! Hu, lu lu!" they yell. Some join the carriers' song. Dogs yap. Children shriek and rattle their pet toy, an old milk tin full of stones on a stick. As an expression of profound politeness the din is incredible, shattering.

At the edge of the garden we find the men in a sedate row, clapping with cupped hands, hollowly. We travel straight on through the swept and garnished village, and under the nearest big tree find our camp.

E. G. B.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Moscow

THE widespread intensive propaganda for the "pyatiletka," or five-year plan of national economic development, is now being extended to include children. A competition has been inaugurated with twelve prizes ranging in value from $500 to $2500, for the best essays on the "pyatiletka," written in language understandable by children. Competitors are already allowed a wide choice of methods in treating this subject. They may explain the basic features of the five-year plan, or show its influence in various branches of economic life, or describe the part which children play in realizing it, or draw a picture of the Soviet Union, as it will be in 1950. The essays may be written as plain statements of fact or as fantasies, poems and stories.

* * *

The Russian police service now admits women on equal terms with men, the Commissariat for Internal Affairs having pronounced the judgment that the experiment of employing policewomen had justified itself. Formerly women were admitted to the police service on a limited percentage basis. The sole restriction now enforced is the recommendation that women shall not be sent to posts which from their very nature are apt to require the exercise of great physical strength.

* * *

An exhibition of trophies, captured by the Soviet Far Eastern Army during the fighting along the Manchurian frontier, has been opened in Leningrad. It is said to convey an excellent idea of the equipment of the contemporary Chinese Army, as the trophies include uniforms of officers and soldiers, spear, heavy revolvers and swords carried by Chinese officers on parade. A life preserver from a Chinese ship, which was sunk by a Soviet gunboat, is included in the exhibition.

* * *

The four members of the crew of the airplane, Land of the Soviets, S. A. Shestyakov, F. Z. Bolotov, B. V. Sterligov and D. V. Fufaev, have been awarded the Toiling Order of the Red Banner, the highest peace-time decoration at the disposal of the Soviet Government. The Order of the Red Banner was originally instituted as a decoration for conspicuous bravery in wartime, and most of the prominent figures in the civil war wear one or more of these medals.

* * *

The new British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Sir Esmond Ovey, has encountered a problem which confronts many less distinguished inhabitants of Moscow: that of obtaining a suitable residence. Throughout the period when diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken off the British authorities retained a lease upon the house on Vorovsky Street, which had served as the headquarters of the former British Mission here. This house possesses the advantage of being located in what might be called the diplomatic quarter of Moscow. On Vorovsky Street are the Swedish, Polish, Lithuanian and Afghan Embassies, while the German and Italian are in the same general section of the city. But it was considered too small for the needs of a British Embassy; and temporarily Sir Esmond Ovey and the leading members of his staff are residing in the Savoy Hotel, using the house on Vorovsky Street for the transaction of official business.

* * *

A new instrument, called the sonar, and billed in advertisements as providing "the music of the future," was recently demonstrated in Moscow. It operates by means of electromagnetic waves and to the uninitiated ear conveys tonal effects somewhat between those of a violin and those of an organ. It is claimed on behalf of this instrument that it is extremely sensitive, can record an indefinite number of notes, and can achieve sounds of any degree of strength and magnitude. It is believed that under conditions of mass production the sonar could be turned out at a price not exceeding $15 or $20.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Flood of Mexican Immigrants

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial in the Monitor of January 30 quotes official figures from Washington to show that the National Origins quota system is regulating emigration successfully, increasing the immigrants from northern Europe and decreasing them from southern Europe.

The truth is that when this quota law was passed it was designed to limit southern Europeans, but what it actually accomplished was to limit Europeans, while leaving unchanged the admittance of immigrants from Mexico and Central and South America. The limit on Europeans gave to Mexicans a guarantee against competition in the United States, and Mexicans are now coming in 300,000 each year, many of them entering without passport or visé. After they once arrive in the United States there is no check to see whether they remain or return to Mexico.

There are now 3,000,000 Mexicans in the United States. There are more Mexicans in San Diego, Calif., than there are American citizens in all of Mexico. There are 250,000 in Los Angeles, where they obtain 40 per cent of the charity funds and 30 per cent of the hospital and maternity charity service, while they have never been naturalized as American citizens, and pay less than 1 per cent of taxes.

New Orleans, La. AN AMERICAN OF ITALIAN ORIGIN.

Internationalizing the World's Navies

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since the leading nations are fairly secured against the sudden declaration of war among themselves by the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Pact of Paris, the natural solution of the difficulties of armament reduction troubling the naval conference, it seems to me, is to internationalize the navies of the world.

An internationalization of naval forces would, I believe, adequately provide for the purposes of protection—police duty—for which navies are now ostensibly maintained, and would do so more efficiently under combined management with reduced equipment.

Acceptance of a common defense, pooled forces, under a single head, demonstrated its value in the late war. No reasonable plan is impossible if people are minded to accomplish it.

Philadelphia, Pa. WALTER SONNEBERG.